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THE SAMPLER,

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LONDON:
GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS,
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

THE SAMPLER

A SYSTEM OF TEACHING PLAIN
NEEDLEWORK IN SCHOOLS.

BY

THE LADY E. FINCH.

Second Edition.

LONDON:
RIVINGTONS, WATERLOO PLACE.

1855.



268. C. 199.



TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE LADY GUERNSEY.

MY DEAR LADY GUERNSEY,

HAVING originally dedicated the Sampler to you, I feel that I should not be justified, if I did not address some observations to you on the publication of a Second Edition.

In the first place it is gratifying to notice, that this system of teaching Needlework has been introduced and is in full operation in the Training School at Whitelands, in the Infant Union Schools at Norwood, and in many other schools both in the metropolis and in the country; and it is remarkable with what pleasure and earnestness the Governesses of the working departments and the Pupil Teachers carry on the system, and give unremitting encouragement to the scholars.

As you have with great success adopted this

system of instruction in your own school at Offchurch, you cannot but be aware, that to the first edition many alterations and additions were necessary, to render the book more generally useful and effective; and it is principally with this view that I now offer a Second Edition, which I hope will be found greatly improved as well as enlarged.

In indulging this hope, I rely very much on the kind assistance I have had from various quarters—from the late and the present Superintendent of the Whitelands School, from Miss Gillott, who has the principal direction of the Working Classes in the same school, from Mrs. Hind, the Mistress of the Infant School at Norwood, and from Mrs. Ennis, the Mistress of a school at Lighthorne, near Warwick, and also from Mrs. Pallant, of Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, who, with other friends, have kindly furnished me with many of the new patterns now added.

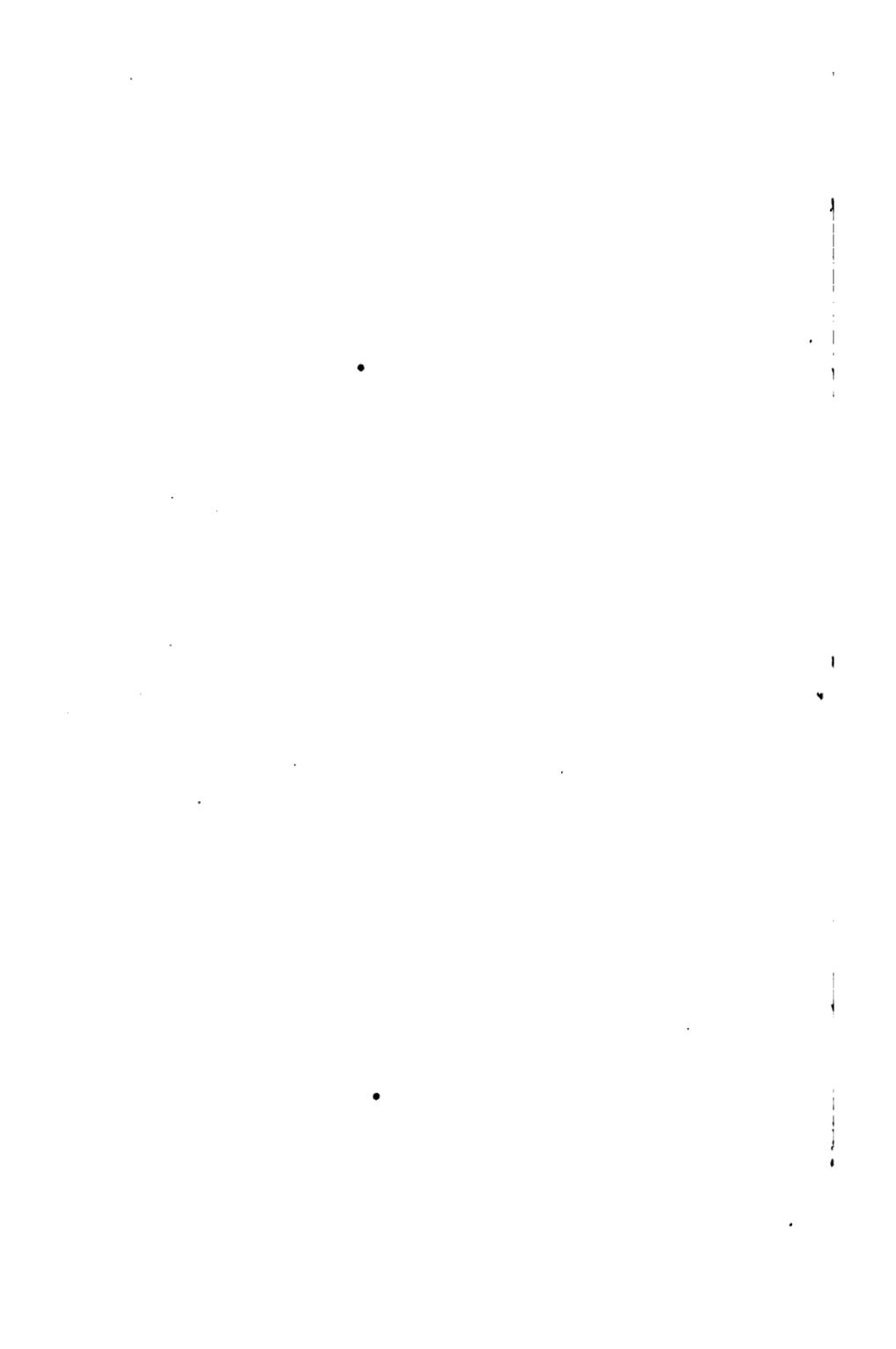
But, notwithstanding the valuable assistance I have thus had, I must still beg a great degree of indulgence; I am fully aware of my incom-

petence to bring out a work of this sort, with the accuracy that it requires; I hope therefore that allowance will be made for its deficiencies and imperfections, and that, though the system may be insufficiently explained and exemplified, the book will be found useful at least in introducing the plan of employing the pupils in giving instruction, at the same time that they are themselves acquiring regularity and accuracy; and, lastly, that it will be found a help to you and to those ladies who interest themselves in Parochial Schools, and give their attention to the progress of the children in needlework.

Yours, &c. &c.

E. F.

CHESHAM PLACE,
18th August, 1855.



PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE Author of this Treatise, with her friends, who have assisted in and encouraged the publication, having observed the great advantages that the poor derive from a knowledge of Needlework, and the number of those who are incapable of making, or even mending their own clothes, have strongly felt how necessary it is, that those who are entrusted with the care of schools for the poor, and the education of the children therein, should use all diligence in teaching and practising the girls in the use of the needle.

It is with a view of rendering this the more easy, that A REGULAR SYSTEM OF TEACHING PLAIN WORK IN SCHOOLS is now offered to the public. It has already been partially tried and approved of, and if adopted generally by the Clergy, and others concerned in the management of schools, it is hoped that, with God's blessing,

it may be the means of *bettering the condition of the poor*, and of adding to the happiness and usefulness of many, who may be in a higher station of life.

That they may, like the Virtuous Woman so beautifully described by Solomon,

“WORK WILLINGLY WITH THEIR HANDS,”
and so be better able **“TO STRETCH OUT THEIR HAND TO THE POOR, AND TO REACH FORTH THEIR HANDS TO THE NEEDY;”** to **“LOOK WELL [EVERY ONE] TO THE WAYS OF HER HOUSEHOLD, AND EAT NOT THE BREAD OF IDLENESS.”**

INTRODUCTION.

AN Art, it is said, is the way of doing a thing surely, readily, and gracefully.

Needlework is an Art. One that is useful, and indeed indispensable to women of all ranks.

The object of this little treatise is to offer a system of teaching the art of needlework in schools, more easily and more effectually, than is usually done; to give each girl in the school instruction, which will enable her to use her needle surely, that is, with certainty and accuracy; readily, that is, with ease and expedition; and gracefully, which is the result of the two former, for awkwardness is inconsistent with certainty, accuracy, ease, and expedition.

It is proposed to teach each girl in the school all that is requisite to enable her to do plain work well.

1st. The children are to be taught every sort of stitch commonly used in plain work.

2ndly. How to prepare the linen or material they work on for each stitch.

3rdly. To fasten on the cotton and to fasten it off.

4thly. To put together, and fix the several parts of the article they are required to make up.

And, lastly, they are to have some instruction in cutting out.

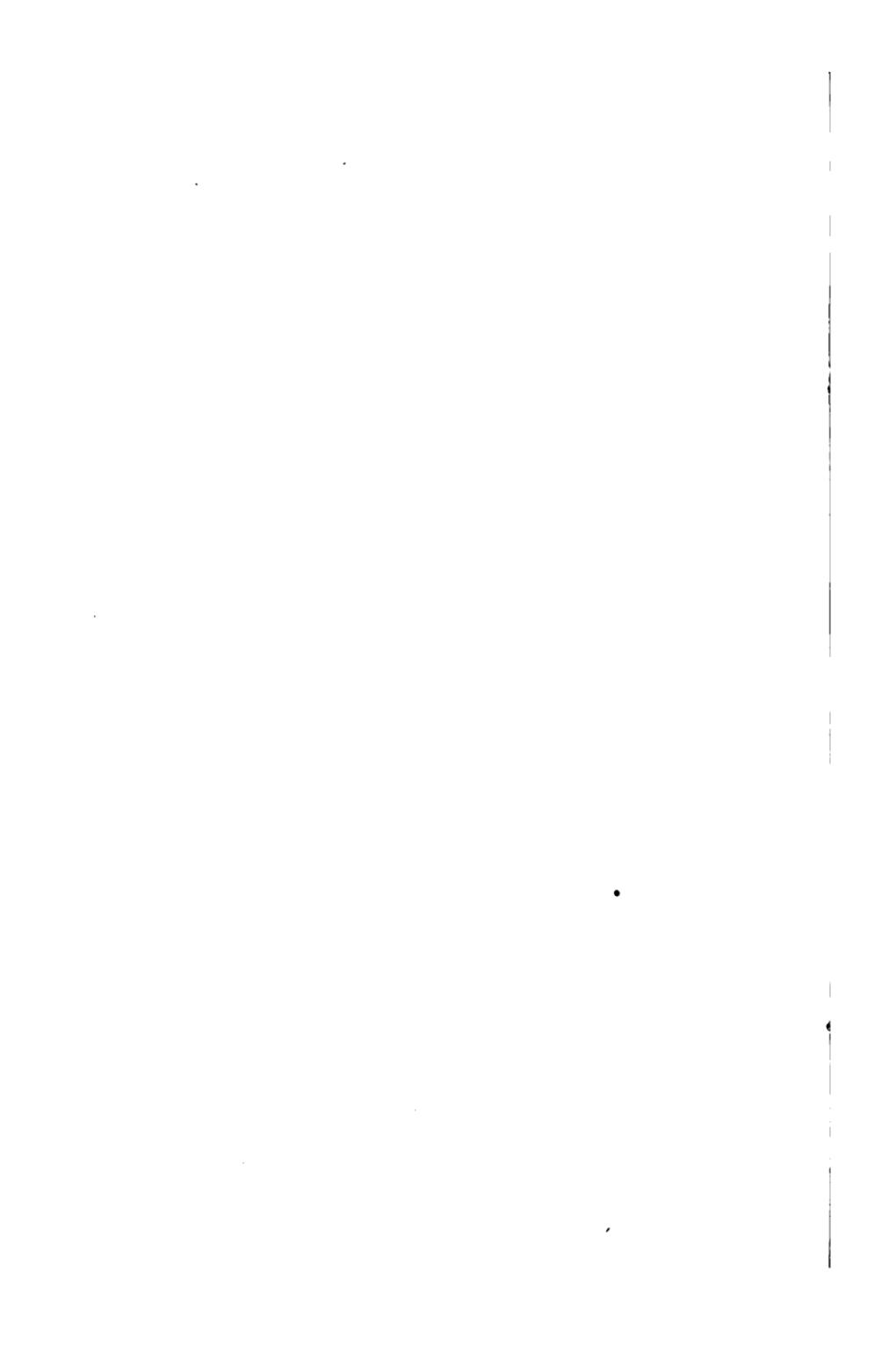
Thus, when a girl has been taught hemming, if the mistress gives her a piece of calico to hem, and tells her the width required, she will be able to turn it down evenly to a thread, and to make every stitch true, without any assistance from the teacher.

And when she has learnt all the different stitches, the mistress may cut out a shirt, or frock, &c., and give her the parts; she will be able to complete it accurately and neatly.

Every girl in the school should advance as far as this, and, unless it is her own fault, she will be enabled to do so; but it must be acquired by degrees, and upon a system, as regular as that of learning reading or arithmetic, &c.

For as in arithmetic there are to be learnt the

four first rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, so in work there are three first rules, those of running, hemming, and sewing ; a girl having learnt by rule how to do those stitches, and, by practice acquired the art of doing them readily, will proceed with ease till she is perfect in all kinds of plain work.



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ERRATA.

Page 36, line 18, *for* last stitch *read* stitch before the last.
 — 56, *for* the 4th, 3rd, and 2nd line from the bottom, *read*
 To fasten on the cotton, leave 1, take 1, leave 1, take 1.
 — 57, line 17, *for* 2 threads *read* 4 threads.
 — 109 and 110, see page 25.
 — 111, line 4 from bottom *del* which.
 — 122, bottom line, *for* each side *read* the top and bottom.
 — 134, line 4 from bottom, *for* 4 yds. *read* 3 yds. 32 in.
 — 134, line 3 from bottom, *for* 35 inches *read* 30 inches.
 — 134, bottom line, *for* 16 inches *read* 17 inches.
 — 135, line 6 from bottom, *for* 16 inches *read* 17 inches.

REGULATIONS.

THE children are divided into Three Classes.

They are classed according to their progress in work without regard to their class in other lessons.

Every child when she enters the working school is placed in the Third Class.

The School-mistress teaches the First Class.

The Second and Third Classes are each taught by a teacher taken out of the classes above.

In the Third, the teacher requires an assistant, to go round and give out cotton and cut off the ends.

One child may occasionally be set to teach a stitch to another in the same Class.

The teachers should each arrange the children in their Class according to their progress, placing those together who are learning the same stitch in order that she may teach more than one at the same time. Placing the middle one before her,

she teaches a stitch to three at a time, and then proceeds to the next three, and so on.

In commencing work, the children all stand up in order in their places; the teacher, beginning with the first, gives each her work in succession; they then sit down; on leaving off, the teacher in the same order takes each child's work, sees that her needle is properly put in, and the work neatly folded, lays one piece of work upon another, to have them ready to give out in succession the next day, and puts them away; the teacher sits down in the Class, and the children come up to her as she calls them.

The teacher is to be careful that the children sit in their order, that they hold their work properly, sit straight and upright, with their arms easy, so as to have the free use of their hands and fingers, and that they pay attention.

Every child's work is ticketed or marked with her number that she may always have her own.

Tickets are given for rewards, and forfeits are paid for losing or breaking a needle, or for any misconduct.

Prizes are to be distributed before the Christmas and Summer holidays to two well-behaved children in the Third Class, who can show the best

pieces of work in hemming and sewing. To three in the Second Class, who can show the best seams, the best darning, and the best button-holes; and to two in the First Class, who can show the best samplers and shirts of the best work.

Rewards are to be given for regular attendance and good conduct.

The Mistress is to be particularly careful in examining every child after having gone through any chapter of this book, and seeing that she thoroughly understands so far, before she is allowed to proceed further.

Questions and Answers for the Children.

Q. How do you hold your work?

A. Upon the forefinger of my left hand, keeping my finger straight from left to right.

Q. How do you hold your needle?

A. I turn the point towards me.

Q. Do you always turn your work the same way?

A. No, I turn it so, that whatever stitch I have to work, I may be able to point my needle towards me.

Q. When the stitches are worked across the width of the canvas, that is, from right to left, how do you turn it?

A. I hold it sideways.

Q. How in taking cross threads as in hemming?

A. I hold it sideways; but I am obliged to point my needle a little to the left.

Q. How when the stitches are worked lengthways of the canvas, that is, from the top downwards?

A. I hold it straight towards me.

Q. Do you break off your cotton in your work?

A. No; I ask to have it cut off.

Q. May you work when your hands are not clean?

A. No, for it would soil my work.

Q. In what manner do you hold your work for sewing a seam?

A. I hold it between my finger and thumb, and keep my finger very straight.

Q. Do you hold it over the point of your finger?

A. No, for that would make the seam pucker.

Q. What else will make it pucker?

A. If I do not turn the point of the needle towards me, it will make it pucker.

Q. Should you work with your cotton in a twist?

A. No, it would soon twist into knots.

Q. How can you prevent your cotton from twisting?

A. By drawing it between my finger and thumb before I begin to work, or by twirling the needle so as to twist the cotton the contrary way.

Q. Should you scrape your needle against your thimble?

A. No, it would make a disagreeable noise.

WORK TAUGHT IN CLASS III.

1. Running Stitch . . . No. 1, 2, 3.

2. Hemming " . . . " 1, 2, 3.

3. Sewing "

Practise " . . . " 1, 2, 3.

To turn down a hem on paper.

To turn down a hem on paper and turn the corner.

To turn down paper for felling.

To turn a corner on paper for binding.

To turn down the hems on two slips of canvas, to hem them, to fix them for sewing, and to sew them together.

The second child who finishes her piece is to sew it to the first piece that has been finished, the third child is to sew hers to the same, and so on successively through the Class till the piece is of sufficient size to be applied to some use.

Each child is then to hem one side of two slips of calico, to sew the hem of the other two sides, to

sew the slips together, and to run a tuck in the middle of each slip. The pieces are then to be sewed together in the same order as the slips of canvas.

These several stitches are to be practised until they can be done easily and correctly according to the rules given for each.

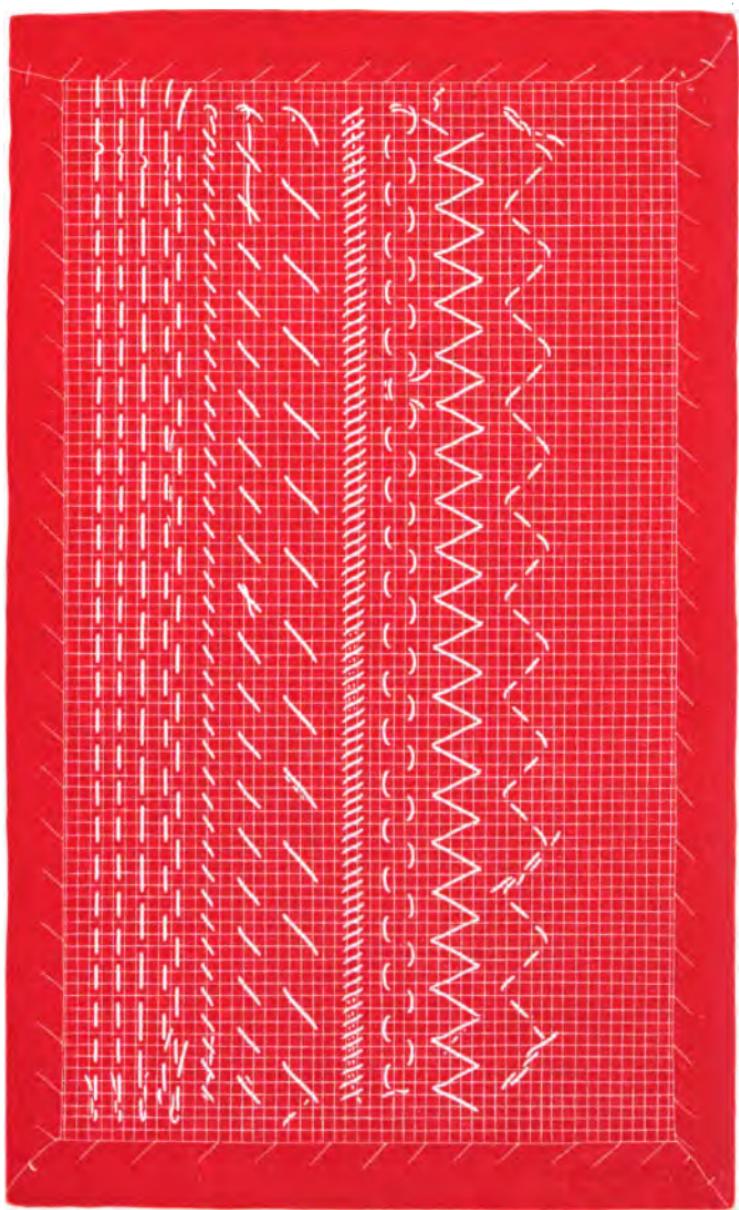
Every stitch done incorrectly must be taken out and done again neatly.

When sufficiently practised in these stitches, the child is to hem dusters, sew seams of aprons and pinafores, or any other plain hemming and sewing, she will then be fit to be placed in Class II.

TO PREPARE THE THIRD-CLASS SAMPLER.

The binding being cut even to the width of 9 threads of the canvas, crease it in half and lay it even over 4 threads on each side of the canvas ; make a knot in the cotton, and put the needle in at the back through the binding, 2 threads from the top of the canvas, and 2 threads from the side ; then put in the needle in front 2 threads down, and take the 2 next cross threads of the canvas through the binding, leave 2 cross threads, and take the next 2 cross threads, and so proceed to the end ; take the 2 last threads. Turn the binding at the corner, bring the needle out through the crease at the back ; make a stitch over the crease, bringing the needle out through the crease in front ; make a stitch over the crease, bringing the needle out at the back ; bring the needle out again in front 2 threads forward on the next side, and proceed as with the first.

In beginning this Sampler leave 2 threads at





the top above the first row, and leave 2 threads from the binding at the sides at each end of every row, and 2 threads between every 2 rows. Let there be a join in the cotton in each row, except in the first.

To Prepare the Slips of Canvas.—Tack over the edges of all the sides; take 4 threads down; leave 10 or 12 threads.

WORK TAUGHT IN CLASS II.

4. Back	Stitch
5. Chain	”
6. Basting	” . No. 1 & 2.
7. Herring-bone	”
8. Marking	” . „ 1, 2, 3, & 4.
9. Overcast	” . „ 1 & 2, a Loop & 3 a hole.
10. Button-hole	” . „ Holes 1, 2, & 3, & 2 ends.
11. Œ illet-hole	”
12. Darning	” . „ 1 to 10.
13. Joining	” . „ 1 to 4.
14. Gauging	” . „ 1, 2, & 3.
15. Open hem	”
16. Double-back	”
17 & 18. Fancy	”
19. Knotting	” . „ 1 & 2.
20. Trafalgar	”

The Work taught in Class II. is divided into four Lessons.

LESSON I.—To learn to make a knot.

To fasten on the end of the cotton.

To fasten off the end of the cotton.

Practise the stitches on the Practising Sampler, according to the **PATTERN SAMPLER**, Plate II.

Prepare the fine Sampler, and work thereon the stitches from No. 1 to No. 13, according to the **PATTERN SAMPLER**, Plate III.

LESSON II.—Each child is to bind a Third-Class Sampler and a Second-Class Practising Sampler, according to the directions given for preparing Third-Class Sampler; to tack over the edges of two slips of canvas for the Third-Class¹.

Practise Running and Felling on slips of calico.

LESSON III.—Learn the different Seam stitches on Patchwork.

Proceed with the Sampler, the Alphabet in stitch 8, No. 1, the figures in 8, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, and the Coronets in 8, No. 1.

Work the stitches 14 and 12, No. 9.

¹ N.B. Each child must do these as her Lesson, and as many more as may be required to keep a ready supply.

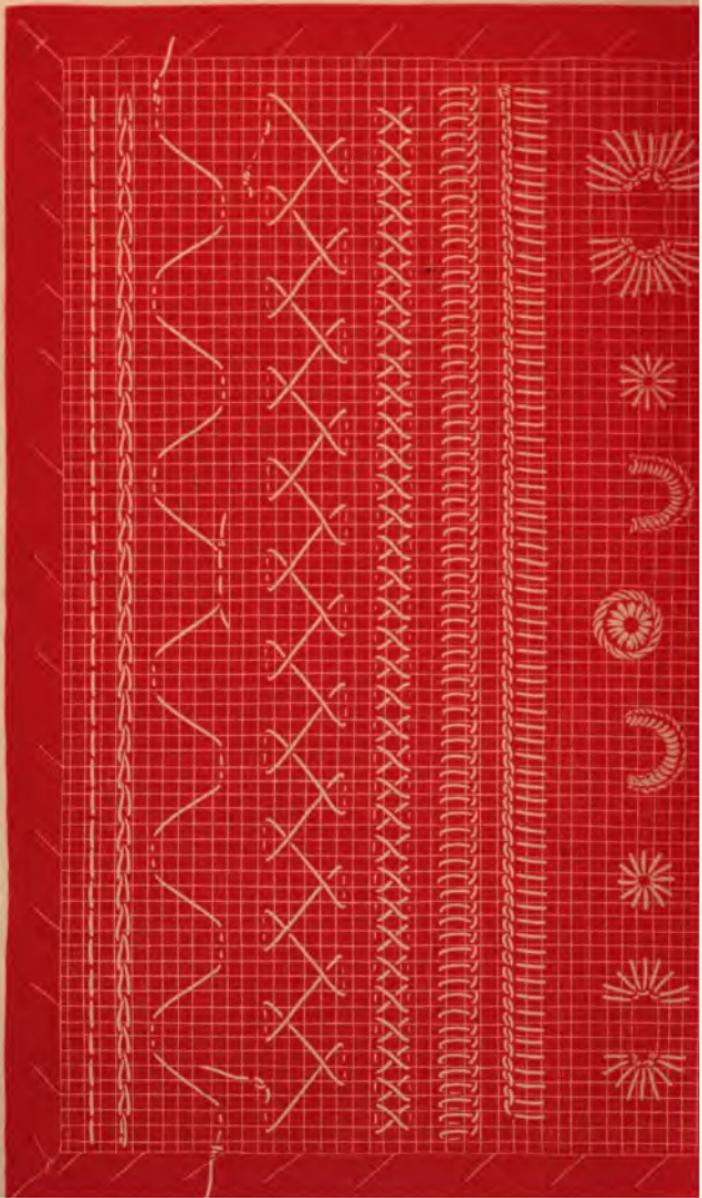
Work the Initials and date, stitch 8, No. 1.

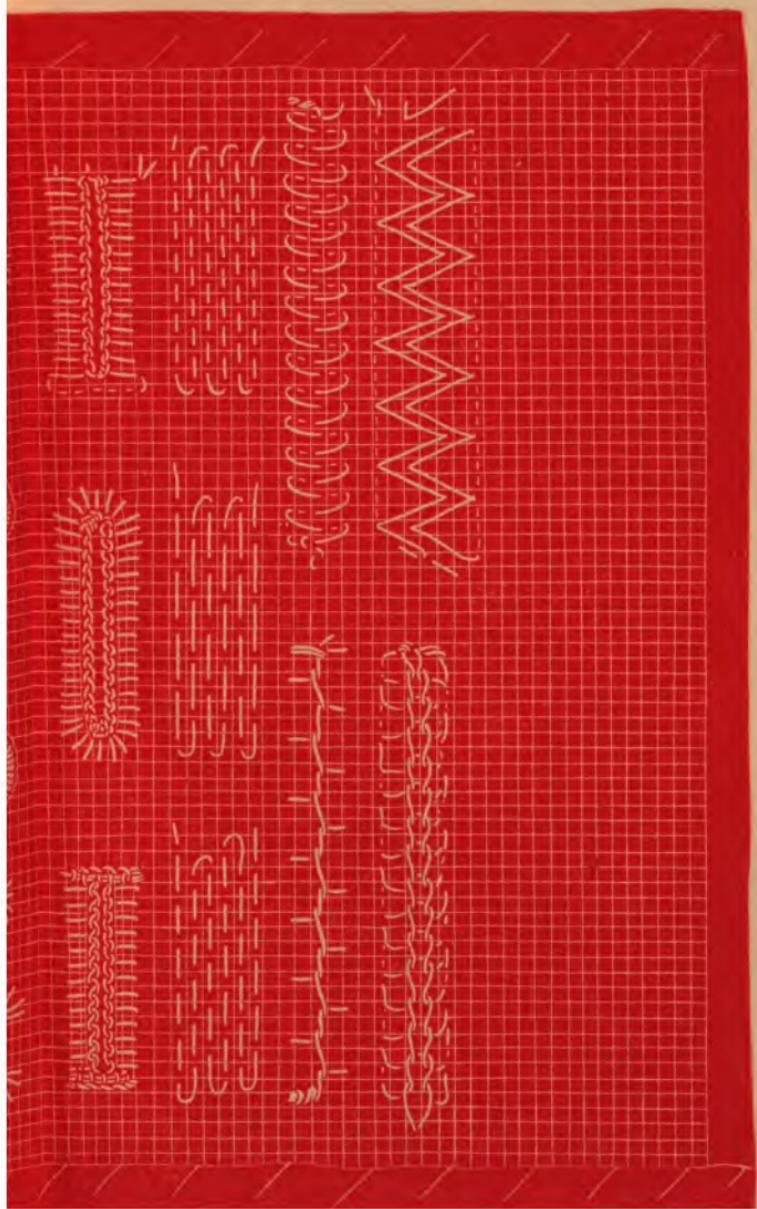
The remainder of the stitches are not generally taught, but may be to any child who wishes to learn them, either in this Class or when she is in the First Class. If she learns stitch 8, No. 3, she should work the Sampler with her Initials and the date in that stitch, beginning 4 threads above the hem at the bottom of the Sampler, and first working the straight row, afterwards the wave row, and then the Initials and date.

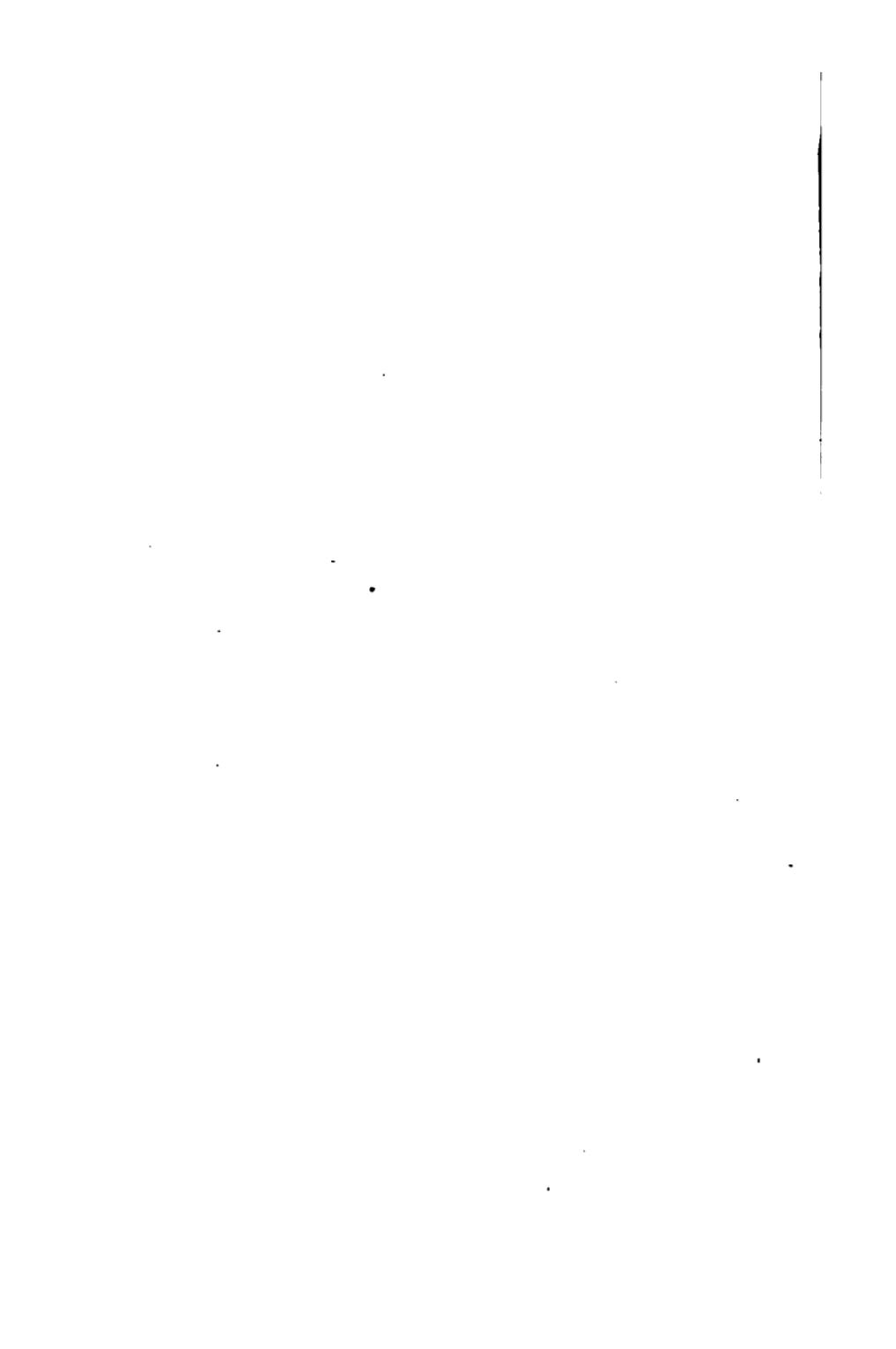
The remainder of the stitches, as they are arranged in the Pattern Sampler, Pl. III., may now be practised, and the Sampler will be completed.

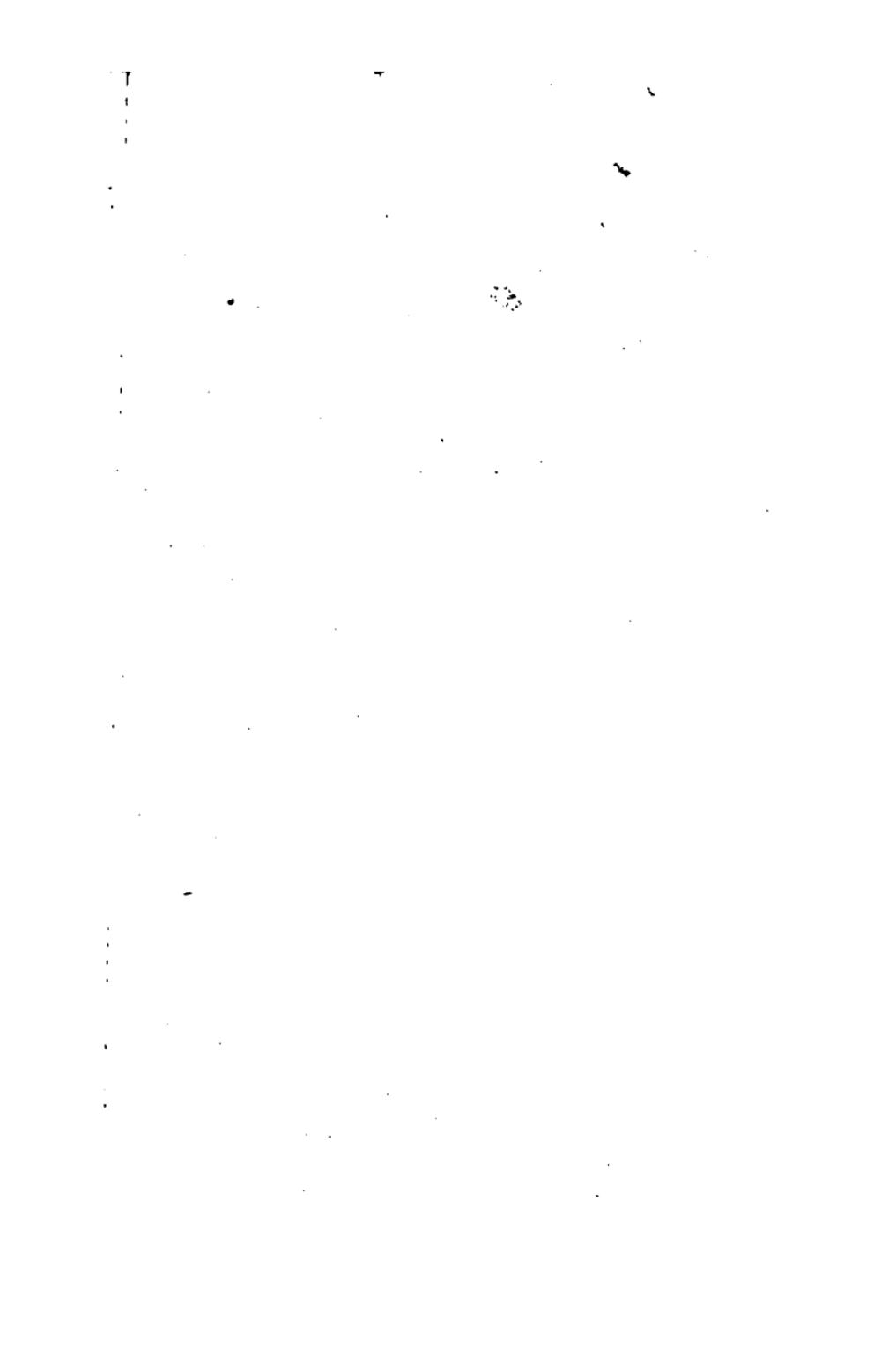
LESSON IV.—Let the child now put into practice what she has been taught. Mark dusters; make aprons and pinafores; hem and seam shifts and shirts; practise button-holes and darning on slips of calico.

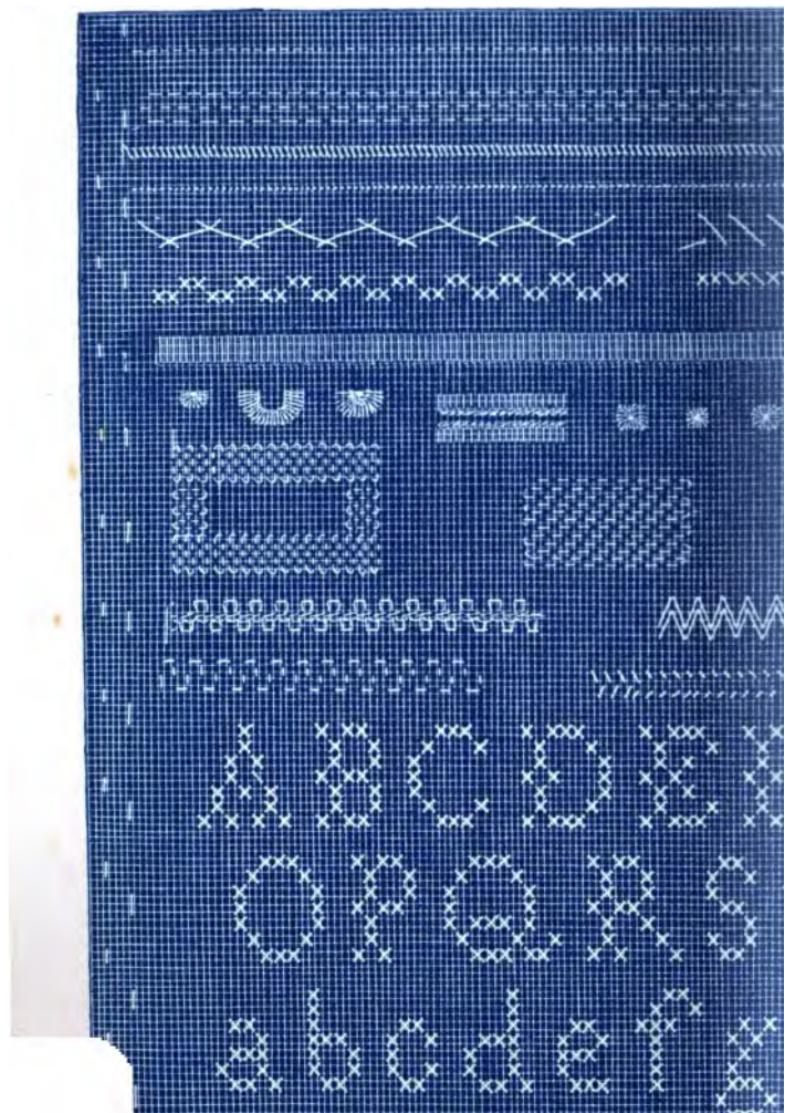
Being perfect in these, she may be placed in the First Class.



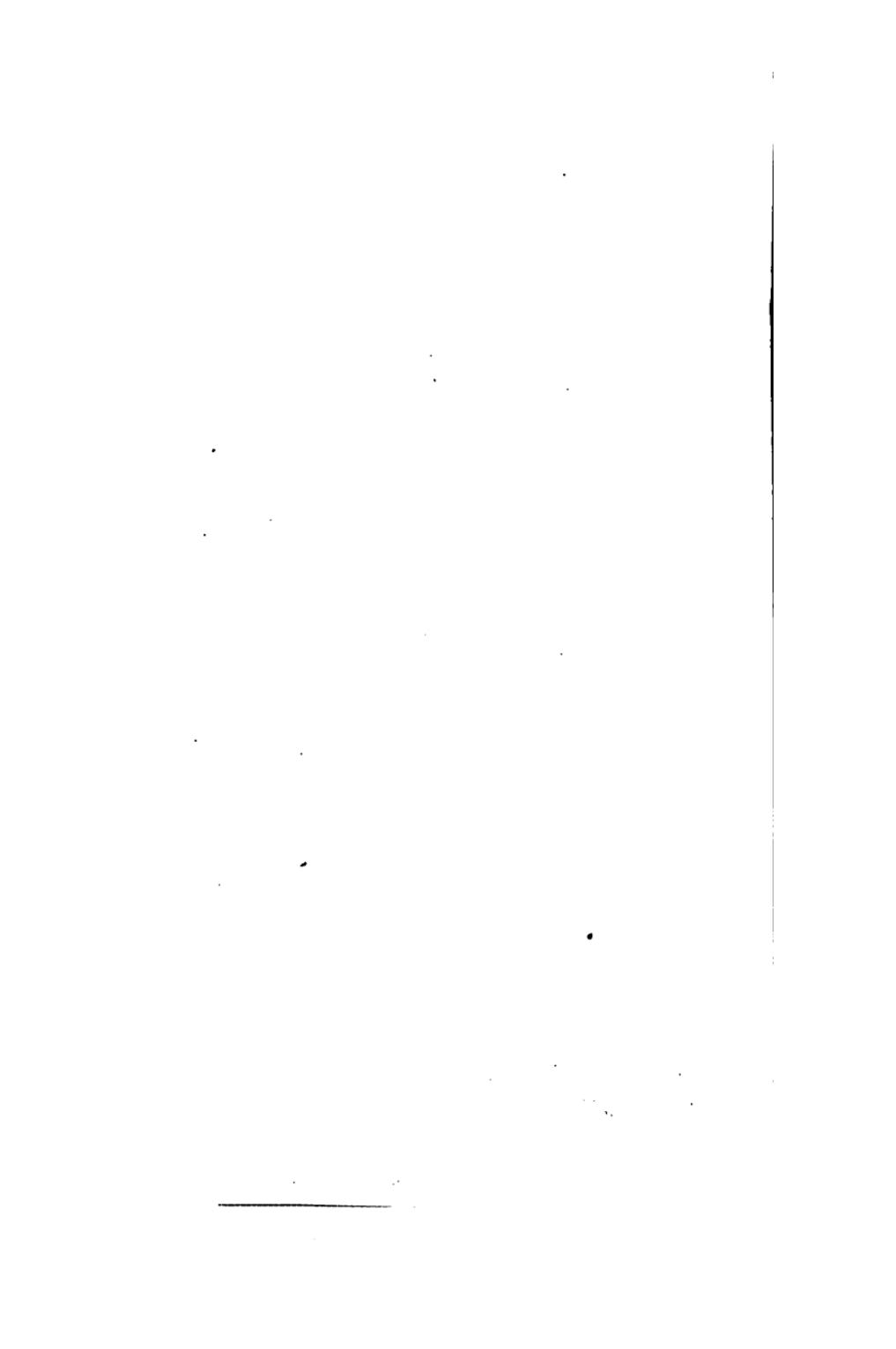


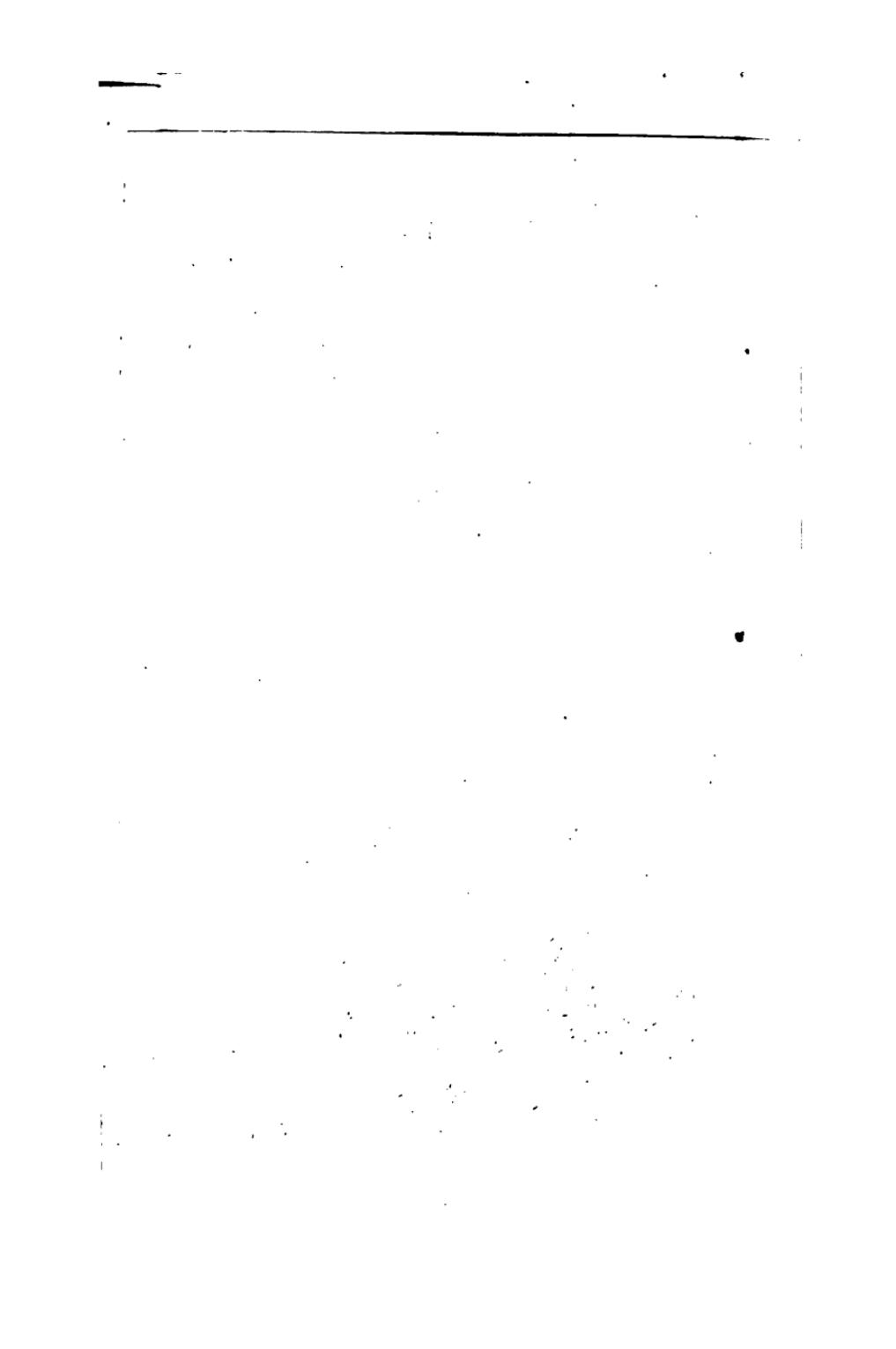


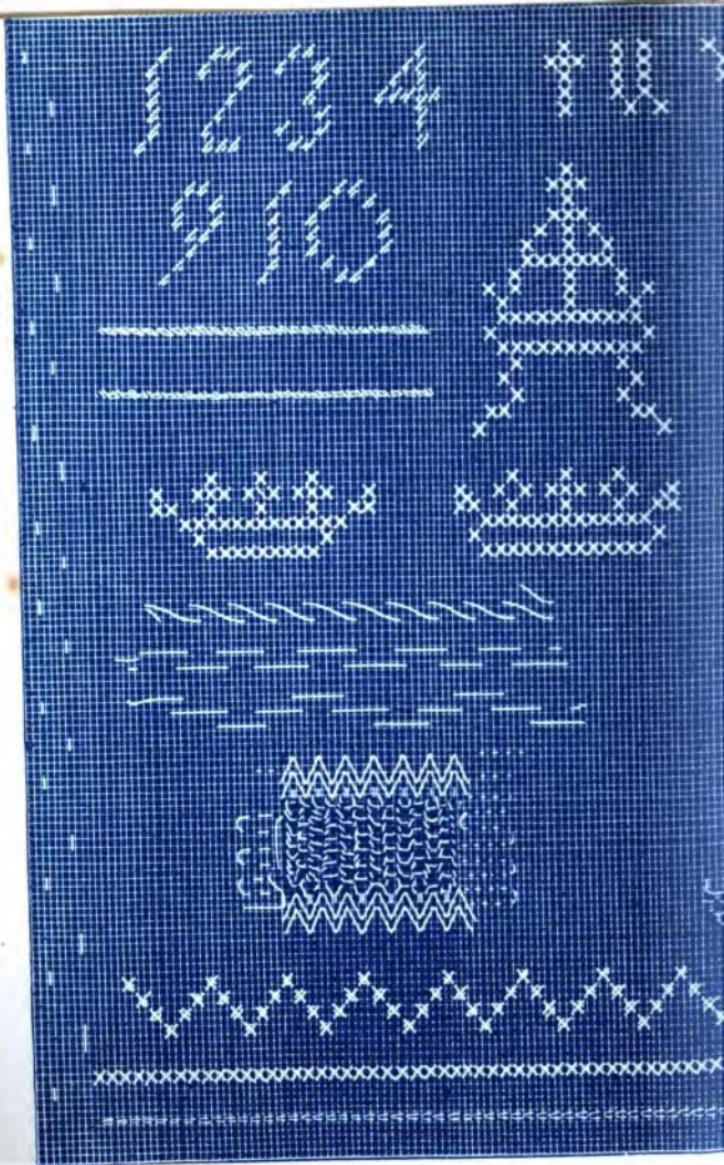














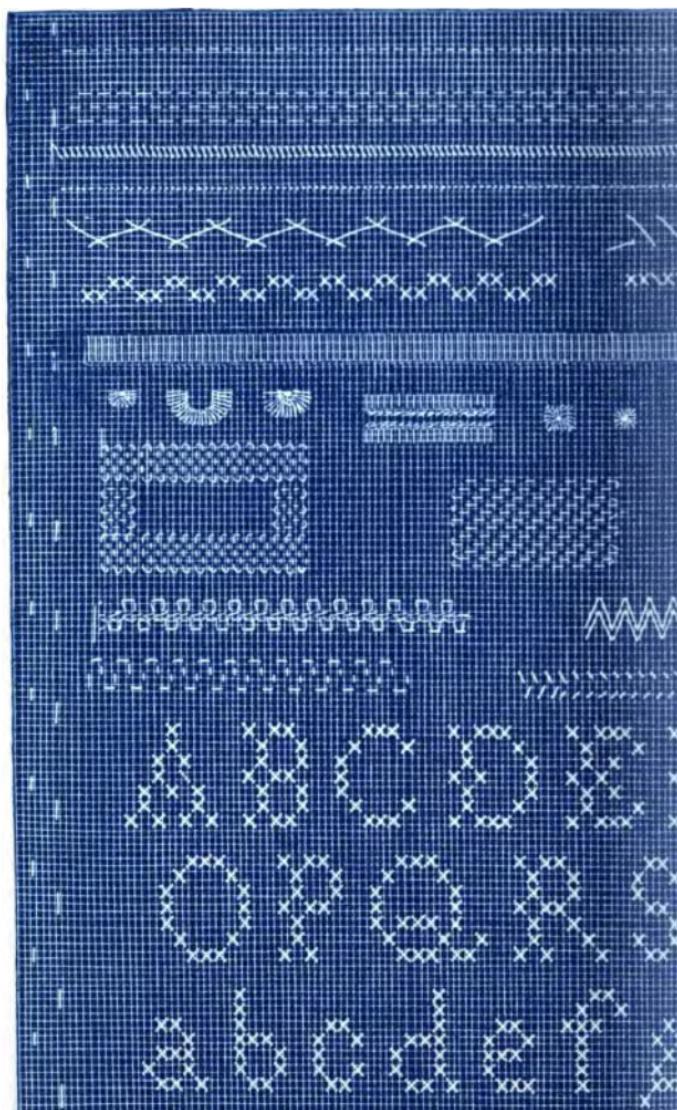


THE SECOND-CLASS SAMPLER.

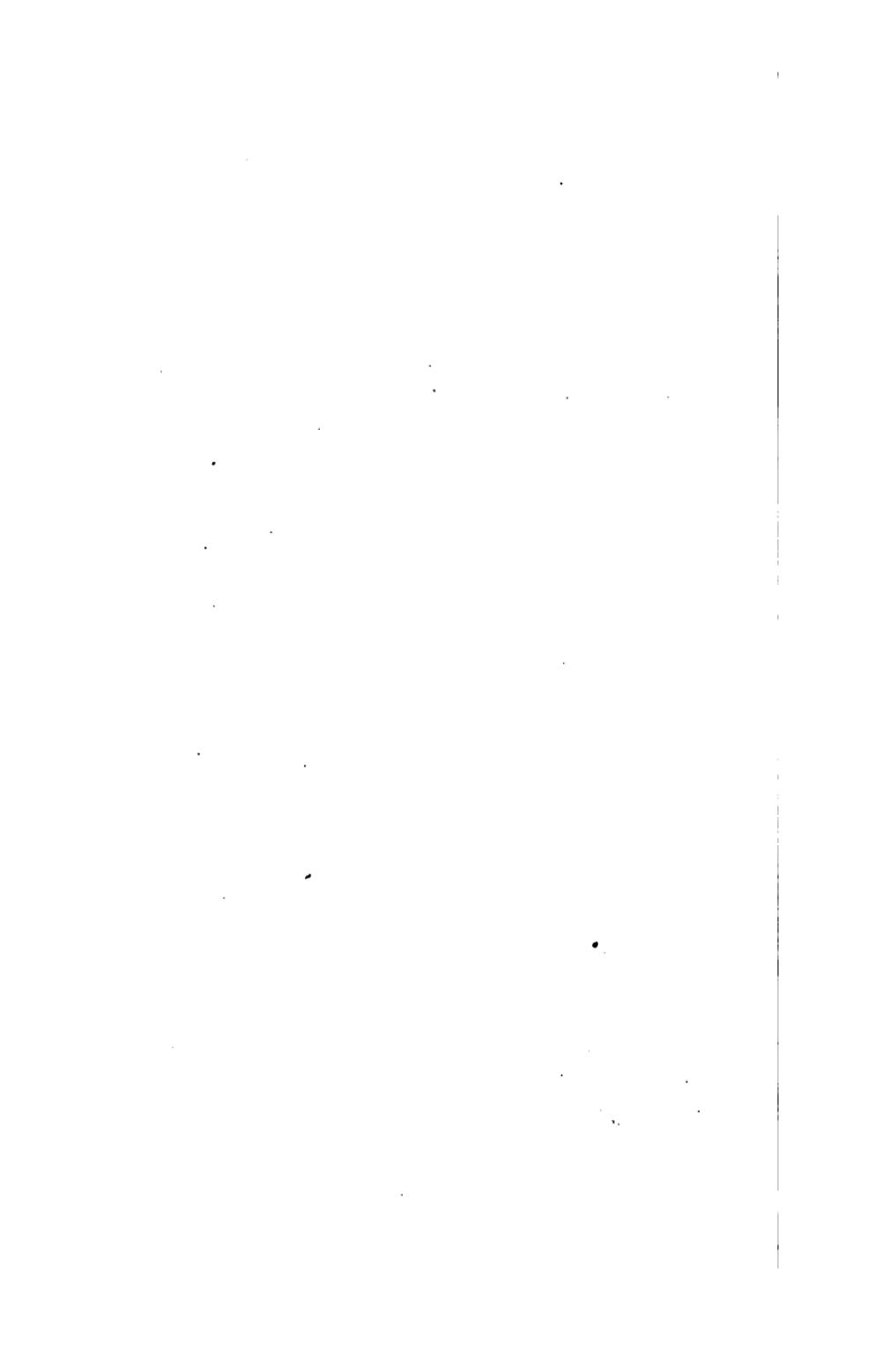
On each side of the canvas turn down 8 threads ; Baste down one side at the back, and Herring-bone the other.

At the top and bottom turn the canvas as for a Hem, first 6 threads, then 8 ; count 6 threads from the edge of one, and Back-stitch it down ; count 6 threads from the edge of the other and Chain-stitch it.

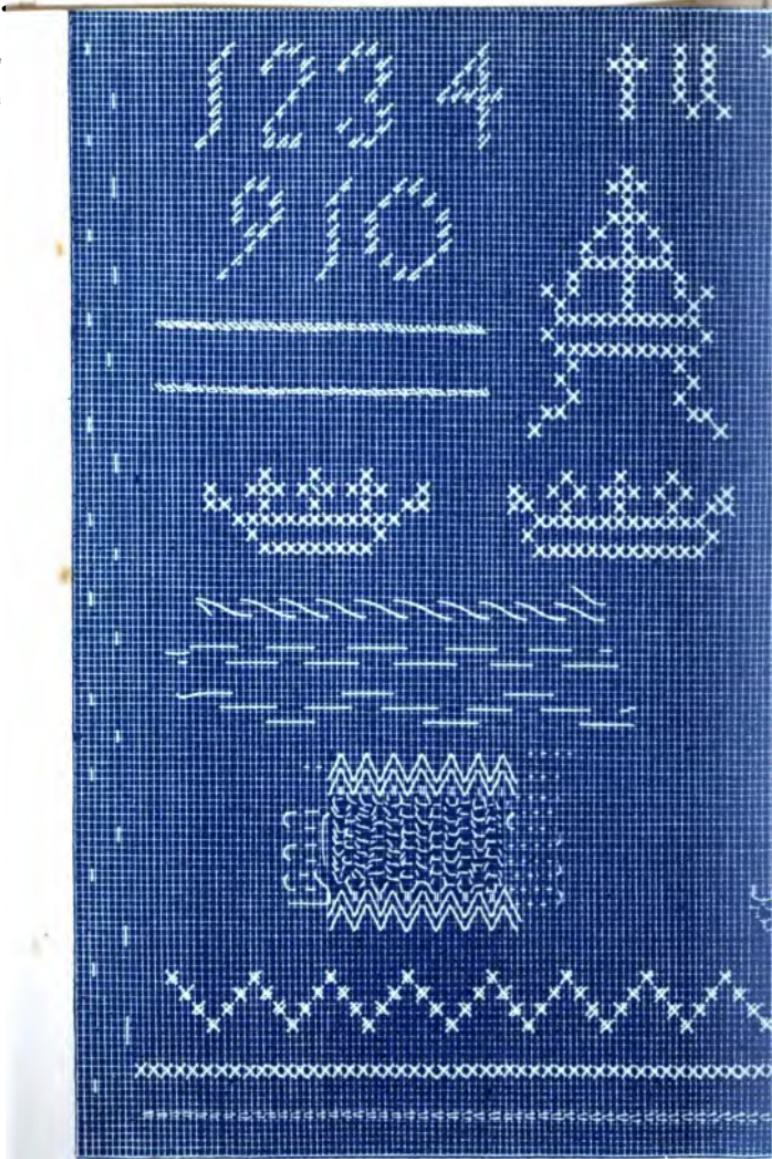
Leave 4 threads from the Back-stitch at top, 4 threads between every 2 rows, and 2 threads at the beginning and end of each row.

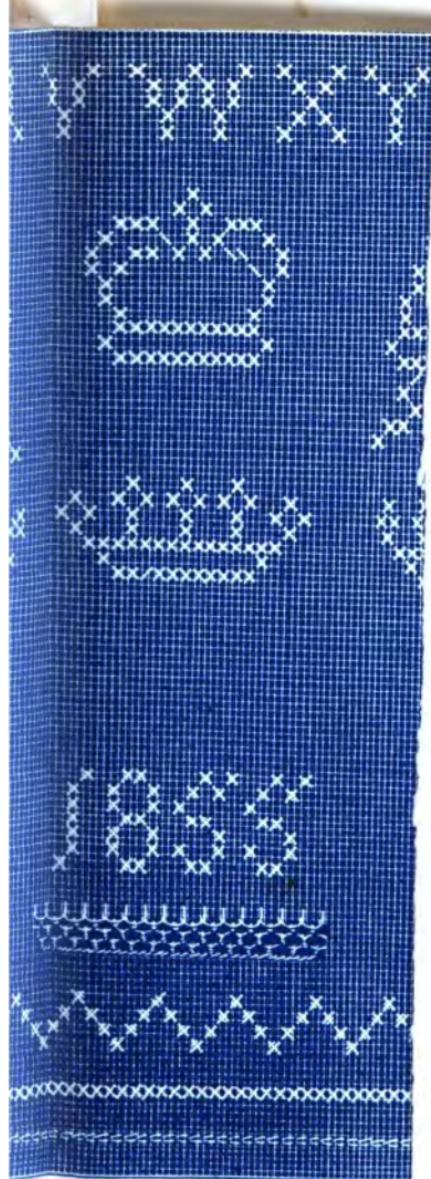












threads from the edge ; overcast it straight along the end, instead of finishing it to a point ; then back-stitch a second row 4 threads from the first on the sides, and 8 threads below the overcast.

To put in the Side Gusset, G 3.—This may be put in either plain, as G 2, No. 1 ; or back-stitched as G 2, No. 2 ; cut the slit on the 8rd division of the upper side twice the length of the side of the gusset ; when folded, hem the sides, sew in the gusset, making the point fit in the end of the slit, and fell it down at the back.

To put in the Half Gusset.—Fold the gusset in half, and crease it, laying the 2 equal sides one on the other ; cut off the corners to a thread from $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of those sides ; turn down each side of the gusset 4 threads, then lay the point of the gusset upon the middle crease just below the turning of the edge of the long side, and crease it across ; cut the sampler upon the 5th division on the upper side, the same length as for G 3, and hem the sides ; pin in the point of the gusset to the end of the slit, and sew it in on each side as far as the crease across the gusset ; turn back the gusset at the crease, and fell it down at the back. To make it lie flat, lay the sides of the slit together on the wrong side, folding

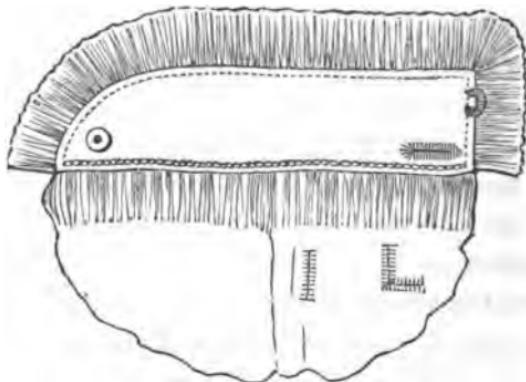
the gusset as far as it is sewed in, then lay the remainder upon the sampler, pin it even and fell it down. It cannot be laid to a thread. When the gusset is to be back-stitched, turn down the 2 equal sides 6 threads and back-stitch them, before sewing in the corner.

In pp. 109 and 110 there is some incorrectness in the instructions for cutting gussets. For the paragraphs beginning lines 7 and 2 from the bottom p. 109, and line 6 from the top p. 110, read thus :

From the remaining 5 inches in the width cut 28 squares of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches each ; these will make the Sleeve Gussets, G 1, the Neck Gussets, G 2, No. 1, 2, and 3, 6 of each, 6 Half Gussets, and 4 Gussets, G 8, and there will remain 1 inch.

And for one breadth, &c. line 5 from the bottom p. 110, read :—One breadth will make 8 Shift Gussets, No 1, and 8 Gussets, No. 3.

THE FIRST-CLASS SAMPLER.



On each side of the band turn down 10 threads; from the edge that is turned on one side count 8 threads, draw a thread, and chain-stitch on that line, taking 3 threads. This is to be the lower side of the band, the end on the left hand is to be straight, the upper corner on the right hand is to be rounded. Turn the band the wrong side outwards, fold it in half lengthways, and tack it together, holding the corner that is to be rounded on

the right hand ; mark the rounding line according to the rule ; do not cut it ; then removing the knot of the cotton 6 threads further from the end, mark an inner rounding line ; run it on this inner line, beginning 3 threads above the chain-stitch ; keep carefully to the line, so that the round may be true, and join the folded edge gradually without making an angle or corner ; run the straight end of the band 6 threads from the edge to 3 threads above the chain-stitch ; turn the band the right side outwards, pass the middle finger of the left hand close to the running between the edges of the calico to make an even edge all round, and press it flat.

From the last thread of the rounded corner count 8 threads down, and mark another line at that distance from the edge ; begin 3 threads above the chain-stitch, and back-stitch it upon this line to the 8th thread marked above ; continue the back-stitch 8 threads below the folded edge and at the end of the band, to 3 threads above the chain-stitch ; take 2 threads for the back-stitch, and in the rounded part take the stitches of an equal length, and be careful to keep to the line marked, and to avoid making an angle or corner.

On the straight end of the band count 6 threads above the chain-stitch, and 6 from the back-stitch, and make a button-hole.

On one side of the full piece round the corners; turn down 8 threads and hem it; divide the other side into half, count 8 threads from the edge and gather it, take 3, leave 5; put it into the band according to the directions for gathering-stitch; hem the muslin border; turn it down 10 threads.

Take the measure round the edge of the band with a thread; divide the thread into half, then into quarters, and mark the edge of the band to those measures; the border is to be divided also into half and quarters, but the corner and rounded part will require greater fulness, which is to be obtained in this manner: Measure off twice the width of the border at one end, and mark it for the corner of the band; at the other end measure off one width of the border, and mark it for the rounded end of the band; divide the remaining part of the border into half, and then into quarters; whip it and pin it to the half and quarters marked upon the band; pin the ends of the border to the ends of the band; then pin to the corner what was allowed for additional fulness, and was measured off at the end; at the other end of the band

pin on evenly what was measured off for additional fulness for the rounded end ; sew it on according to the directions in whipping. Cut one or more holes upon the full-piece of the Sampler, and darn them ; mark the Sampler "Class I," and make an oeillet-hole for a full stop. Count 6 threads from the back-stitch on the upper corner of the straight end of the band, and make a loop ; put on a button at the rounded end to meet the centre of the button-hole at the other end.

Twelve different stitches will now have been worked in this Sampler.

THE GAUGING SAMPLER.

First gather the slip of calico about half an inch from the edge, take 4 threads, leave 8 or more; stroke the gathers.

Gauging Stitch, No. 1.—Begin on the left hand 6 threads below the gathering; fasten the end of the cotton; take 2 cross threads on the edge of the first plait, pointing the needle upwards toward you; take 2 cross threads on the edge of the next plait, taking the same 2 threads across the calico as those taken in the first stitch, the needle pointing the same, and so on.

No. 2.—Begin as before; for the first stitch take 2 cross threads, the needle pointing upwards; for the next take 2 cross threads on the next plait, on the same 2 threads across the calico, the needle pointing downwards; proceed with these 2 stitches alternately.

No. 3.—Begin as before; take the first and second stitch the same as in No. 2; for the third stitch take 2 cross threads on the next plait, 2 threads below those of the last stitch, with the needle pointing downwards; then point the needle upwards, and proceed as in Gauging-stitch.

I. RUNNING-STITCH.

This stitch is worked across the canvas¹.

No. 1.—To fasten on the cotton, Take 1 thread, leave 2, take 1, and take the last stitch again, to make it fast. (This is called taking a back-stitch.)

Leave 2 threads, take 1 and leave 2, to the end of the row.

To fasten on a new needleful, cut the cotton close, and with the new needleful take the last 2 stitches again and take a back-stitch as before.

To fasten the cotton at the end of the row, turn the needle back, take 1 thread, leave 1, take 1, cut off the cotton.

No. 2.—Take 1 thread, leave 3 threads.

No. 3.—First row; take 2 threads, leave 2 threads. Second row, leave 1 thread below the last row; leave 2 threads, take 2 threads.

¹ Every stitch is to be worked across the canvas except when it is otherwise directed.

Let the child be examined here in the Chapter of Questions and Answers, as to the holding of her work.

II. HEMMING-STITCH.

No. 1.—To fasten on, Turn the needle backwards, with the point up; take the first cross thread (that is, one thread each way where they cross), leave the end to work over.

Point the needle towards you, take the next cross thread, leave 1 thread in the Third-Class Sampler, and 2 threads in the Second-Class Sampler; repeat this to the end of the row.

To fasten on a new needleful, Cut off the cotton, leaving an end; turn the point of the needle back and take the next cross thread; point the needle towards you, leave one thread and take the next cross thread, work over the 2 ends.

To fasten off the cotton at the end of the row, run under the 3 last stitches.

No. 2.—Work over 2 threads downwards, take 2 cross threads, leave 2 cross threads.

To fasten on, Turn the needle back, take the upper cross thread and take that stitch again ; leave 2 cross threads down, take 2 cross threads up, leave 2 cross threads down ; and so on to the end of the row.

To fasten on a new needleful, Leave 1 cross thread, take 1 cross thread, cut off the cotton, turn the needle back, take the upper cross thread to bring the needle out at the last stitch, leave the end to work over and proceed as before.

To fasten off at the end, Turn the needle back, leave 1 cross thread, take 1 cross thread.

No. 3.—Work over 3 threads ; take 3 cross threads, leave 3 cross threads.

To fasten on, Take the upper cross thread as in No. 2, and leave 3 cross threads down, take 3 cross threads up.

To fasten on a new needleful, Leave 1 cross thread, take 1 cross thread, cut off the cotton. With the new needleful, turn the needle back, take the next lower cross thread, leave 1 cross thread, take the next cross thread to bring the needle out at the last stitch, do not leave the end to work over, leave 3 cross threads, take 3 cross threads to the end ; fasten off as in No. 2.

III. SEWING-STITCH.

This stitch is worked over 2 threads. Point the needle down. To fasten on, Count 2 threads down; take the lower thread with the point of the needle downwards; leave the end of the cotton to work over.

Leave 1 thread, take 2 threads down.

To join on a new needleful, Take the upper thread down; cut the cotton off, and leave the end; with the new needleful take the lower thread, and work over the ends.

At the end of the row, run under 3 stitches and cut off the cotton.

Practice Stitches.

No. 1 is worked over 2 threads. Point the needle down.

To fasten on, Point the needle down, take 1 thread, go back over 1 thread, take 2 threads

down, leave 2 ; take 2 threads up, leave 2 ; and so on alternately down and up.

To fasten on a new needleful, Cut off the cotton, and with the new needleful go back 2 stitches ; take the second stitch again, leave 1 thread, take 1 and make a back-stitch ; then take 2 threads down, and proceed as before.

To fasten off at the end of the row, Leave 1 down, take the lower thread.

No. 2 is worked over 4 threads.

To fasten on, Turn the point of the needle back and take the first thread ; turn the point of the needle forward and take the 3 next threads ; count 4 down, go back 2 threads, take 4 ; count 4 threads up, go back 2 threads, and take 4.

To fasten on a new needleful, Leave 1 thread, take a cross thread forward, and cut off the cotton ; with the new needleful, from the last stitch leave 1 thread, take 1 cross thread, leave 1 cross thread, and take 1 thread and proceed.

No. 3 is worked over 4 threads. Point the needle down, take a cross thread down, take a back-stitch, work over the end ; leave a cross thread, take a cross thread and leave a cross

thread ; point the needle up, take a cross thread, leave a cross thread, take a cross thread and leave a cross thread.

To fasten off, Cut off the cotton, and, with a new needleful, take the two last stitches again, and make a back-stitch. At the end of the row point the needle back, take a cross thread, leave a cross thread and take a cross thread.

IV. BACK-STITCH.

To fasten on, Count 5 threads, turn the point of the needle backwards, take 1 thread, leave 1, take 1.

Go back over 2 threads, and take 2 forward, always putting the needle in above the cotton, and so on to the end.

To put on a new needleful, Take a stitch back, bringing the needle out at the back of the Sampler, run it through 3 stitches at the back, and cut off the cotton ; with the new needleful run through 3 stitches at the back, and bring the needle out in front 2 threads forward.

At the end of the row, run back 3 stitches at the back, and cut off the cotton.

To Back-stitch upon calico, draw a thread.

V. CHAIN-STITCH.

To fasten on, Count 3 threads, turn the point of the needle backwards, take 1 thread, leave 1, and take 1.

Turn the needle towards you, take 2 threads, hold the cotton down with the thumb of the left hand, and bring the needle out over the cotton to make a loop; put the needle in where it came out, take 2 threads forward, and proceed as before, always putting the needle in below the cotton, and so on to the end of the row.

To fasten off, Put the needle in over the loop, draw it out at the back, run through 3 stitches, and cut off the cotton.

With a new needleful, run through 3 stitches at the back, bring the needle out through the last loop, and go on as before. At the end of the row fasten off as before, and cut off the cotton.

For Chain-stitch upon calico, draw a thread.

VI. BASTING-STITCH.

No. 1.—To fasten on, Make a knot, take 1 thread, go back over that thread, and take 3 threads; count 4 threads down to be worked over in the Practice Sampler, and 5 threads in the Second-Class Sampler, from thence leave 3 and take 3; count 4 threads up, and from thence leave 3, take 3, and so on to the end.

To fasten off, Make a knot and cut the cotton off; fasten on a new needleful as before, taking again the last stitch.

At the end of the row, take a back-stitch and make a knot.

No. 2.—Fasten on as before. Take 4 threads down, leave 5, and count 4 threads up, and from thence take 4 threads down, and so on.

VII. HERRING-BONE-STITCH.

Fasten on as for Basting-stitch. Turn your work backwards, begin on the left-hand side of the Sampler, and point your needle towards you.

Take 3 threads from this stitch (that is, from where the needle was put in), count 5 threads down to be worked over, and take the 3 next threads; again from this stitch count 5 threads up, and take 3, and so on to the end of the row.

To fasten off, &c., follow the directions given for Basting-stitch.

This stitch is generally used where it is desirable to avoid turning the edge twice for hemming, as for flannel.

VIII. MARKING-STITCH.

No. 1.—This stitch is worked over 2 threads each way.

It is a double stitch formed by crossing the cotton two ways, first, from the left above to the right below, secondly, from the right above to the left below.

Hold the work sideways. Count 2 threads each way.

To fasten on, Take the upper cross thread to the left, leave the end of the cotton to work over. Go back over the 2 cross threads from the left above to the right below, take 2 threads forward to bring the needle into the place for the second crossing. Go back over the 2 cross threads from the left below to the right above, and take 4 threads forward to bring the needle into the right place for the next stitch; then go back over the 2 cross threads from the left above to the right below, and proceed as before.

To fasten off, Run under 3 stitches at the back,

and cut off the cotton; fasten on a new needleful as at the beginning.

No. 2.—This is a double stitch used for marking, but the stitches are not crossed as in No. 1; it is formed of one short and one long stitch, lying in the same direction.

To fasten on, Take the lower cross thread to the left, leaving the end to work over.

Take the lower cross thread to the left from the right above; go back over the 2 cross threads from the left below to the right above, and bring the needle out at the lower cross thread to the left of the next stitch, wherever it is to come, then take the lower cross thread and take the second stitch as before, going back over the 2 cross threads from the left below to the right above, and proceed.

Fasten off as in No. 1.

No. 3 is worked over 4 threads each way. The needle is put in 4 different ways to form the stitch. To fasten on, Put the needle into the centre of the 4 threads, turn the needle back and take the upper cross thread to the right; bring the needle back to the centre, take the cross thread to the left below;

bring the needle back into the centre of the 4 threads, and take the upper cross thread to the left ; bring the needle back into the centre, and take the lower cross thread to the right ; bring the needle back to the centre, count the 4 threads for the next stitch, and bring the needle out in the centre of those threads. Now the first stitch is completed, and the cotton in the right place for commencing the next stitch, proceed as before. Every stitch is to begin from the centre. To fasten off, bring the needle out at the back and run under the stitches.

No. 4 is composed of 4 stitches forming a square; it is worked over 2 threads each way; take 2 threads down, take a back-stitch on the lower thread, go back over the same 2 threads ; take 2 cross threads from the right above to the left below, go back over 2 threads below ; take 2 cross threads from the right below to the left above, go over the 2 upper threads ; take 2 cross threads from the right above to the left below, go up over 2 threads, count 2 threads each way for the next stitch, and bring the needle out at the second thread to the left below. When the stitches are worked in a straight line, one side of the last stitch will form

one side of the square to the next, but when the stitches are worked diagonally, each stitch must be completed as the first stitch.

No. 5. To Mark True, that is, to mark the stitch No. 1 so that it shall be the same on the wrong side as on the right side. Begin as in No. 1. Take the 2 cross threads from the right below to the left above, bringing the needle out again where you began, the first stitch will then show at the wrong side the same as on the right; then take a half stitch (that is, take one cross thread from the centre); put the needle into the centre of the 4 threads and take the lower cross thread to the left, and then take the 2 cross threads from the right above to the left below, bringing the needle back to the same place, which will complete the stitch the same on both sides. If the cotton is not in the right place for the next stitch, take a half stitch before you begin, to bring it out in the place required.

Handkerchiefs or other articles required to be marked neatly, and of which both sides are seen, should be marked in this manner.

Marks of Rank.

The Queen and Royal Family	—a Crown.
Archbishop and Bishop	—a Mitre.
Duke	—a Coronet, with 5 Strawberry Leaves.
Marquis	,, 3 Ditto and 2 Balls.
Earl	,, 5 Balls.
Viscount	,, 7 Balls.
Baron	,, 4 Balls.

IX. OVERCAST-STITCH.

Begin on the left hand side of the Sampler, and observe that in this stitch, forward is from left to right, and backward from right to left.

Count 2 threads down in the Practice Sampler, and 3 threads down in the Second-Class Sampler to be worked over.

To fasten on, Count 2 threads forward ; between the two threads to be overcast, take 1, leave 1, and then take the upper thread.

Take 2 threads down, hold the cotton down with the thumb of the left hand, bring the needle out over the cotton to make a loop, holding the work firm with the thumb close to the edge of the overcast ; leave 1 thread, take 2 threads down, and proceed as before, drawing the cotton up, quite even with the last stitch.

To fasten off, Put the needle in over the loop, draw it out at the back, run through the three last stitches ; with a new needleful run through

the three last stitches at the back, and bring the needle out through the last loop.

In overcasting upon calico, First run a cotton straight to a thread, or, if it is for a scalloped edge, to the pattern of the scallop ; overcast over the cotton, taking 3 threads down ; keep the edge perfectly straight and even.

To overcast a loop for a button.—To fasten on, turn the needle towards you, take 1 thread, fasten the cotton, and work over the end. Leave the next 3 threads, take 1 thread ; instead of drawing the cotton tight, let as much remain as may be required for the length of the loop ; then leave the same 3 threads again, and take the first, allowing cotton enough to lie even with the first loop. Repeat this again so as to make 4 threads of the cotton for the loop, overcast these 4 threads, laying the stitches close together, not over one another. Fasten off when the overcasting of the loop is complete, by running the needle through the stitches at the back, and make a knot.

X. BUTTON-HOLE-STITCH.

Begin on the left hand as in overcast; Count 3 threads down to be worked over in the Practice Sampler, and 4 in the Second-Class Sampler.

To fasten on, Count 2 threads forward, between the 2 upper threads to be worked over; take 1, leave 1, and take the upper thread. Take the 3 threads down; take the cotton near the eye of the needle, pass it under the point from the left to the right, and draw up the cotton gently against the thumb of the right hand, let it twist and then draw it up tight, every stitch even with the last; hold the work firm with the thumb of the left hand, then take 3 threads down as before.

To fasten off, Put the needle in over the loop, draw it out at the back, run through the 3 last stitches. With the new needleful, run through the 3 last stitches at the back, and bring the needle out through the last loop.

To make a Button-hole, No. 1.—Work over 3 threads in the Third-Class Sampler, and 4 threads in the Second-Class Sampler. Count 3 threads down for the upper side, and 3 threads down for the lower side, leave 3 threads for the end. Begin on the lower side, work 13 button-hole stitches as before directed. To turn the end, put the needle into the same hole as the last stitch, leave 1 thread at the outer edge; put the needle in again into the same hole, leave 1 cross thread; put the needle into the same hole, leave the next cross thread, and put the needle in the same hole for the fourth time, and leave 1 thread at the outer edge, working over 3 threads. This last is the centre stitch of the end. Work round the upper corner in the same order reversed, then work 13 stitches on the upper side, and work the end the same as the first. For the Second-Class Sampler work 18 stitches. To turn the end, leave 1 thread twice, leave 1 cross thread twice, leave 1 thread twice; repeat the upper half the same.

To fasten off, Put the needle through the loop of the first stitch, draw it out at the back, and run through 3 stitches.

No. 2.—Begin as before. To work the end,

put the needle into the same hole, leave 1 thread from the last stitch and bring it out 3 threads below the hole; go over 3 threads above the hole, and bring the needle back to the same place; in the Second-Class Sampler, take 4 threads below and above the hole; repeat this stitch 3 times, work the button-hole stitch over these threads with 1 thread of the canvas, and leave 1 thread between each stitch; put in the needle over the top of the last stitch, bring it out in the hole from whence you began the end. Complete the other end the same.

No. 3.—The end of this button-hole is worked at the back of the Sampler. Bring the needle through the hole, leave 1 thread from the last stitch, and take up the lower thread worked over below the hole, and the third thread above the hole. Repeat this twice, overcast these stitches as a loop, take up a thread of the canvas at the ends of the hole; work the same above; take up a thread of the canvas, and bring the needle out in front through the hole.

XI. OEILLET-HOLE-STITCH.

Make a hole in the canvas without breaking a thread; 2 threads round the hole are to be worked over.

To fasten on, Count 2 threads below the hole, turn the point of the needle down, take the lower cross thread to the right, pointing the needle to the left.

Put the needle into the hole, leave 1 thread, take 2 down; put the needle into the hole, leave a cross thread, take 2 threads; put the needle into the hole, leave 1 thread, take 2 threads. This completes one quarter; proceed with the other quarters in the same manner.

To make OEillet-holes on calico: Cut 1 or 2 cross threads before working the hole. The stitches must lie very close, but not one over another, and must all point regularly towards the centre of the hole.

XII. DARNING-STITCH.

To Darn is to mend a hole in such a manner as to imitate the original texture of the material. The thread with which it is worked must therefore be of the same texture and the same quality as the threads of the material; thus, cotton must be darned with cotton, wool with wool, and silk with silk. This stitch is worked with a long needle.

No. 1. For mending Linen, &c.—This, in the Sampler, is to be placed in the middle of the row, and is to be worked with the same cotton as other stitches.

There is no fastening on or off.

Turn the needle back, take 1 thread, leave 3, take 1, leave 3, repeat this 5 times in the Practising Sampler, and 7 times in the Second-Class Sampler. Leave 1 thread between each row; for the second row turn the needle towards you, leave 2 threads and take 1; then leave 3 and take 1 to the end. Thus each thread taken in the second

row will be the middle thread of the three left in the first. For the third row, turn the needle back, and proceed as in the first, taking and leaving the same threads. In this manner alternately, as the first and second, work 6 rows in the Practising Sampler, and 12 rows in the Second-Class Sampler. Do not draw the cotton tight at the beginning or at the end of a row, but leave it in a loop as far as 1 thread beyond. At the end of the last row, cut off the cotton.

No. 2. For Stockings and Linen.—Begin 4 threads from the binding in the Practising Sampler, and at the beginning of the second quarter of the row in the Second-Class Sampler. Take 1, leave 1, 8 times in the Practising Sampler, and 13 times in the Second-Class Sampler. For the second row leave 1, take 1, work these rows alternately, 6 rows in the Practising, and 12 rows in the Second-Class Sampler.

No. 3. For Diaper or Twilled Calico.—Leave the same number of threads from No. 1 as there are left between Nos. 1 and 2. Take 1, leave 2, 5 times in the Practising Sampler, and 9 times in the Second-Class Sampler. For the second row,

take 1, leave 2, and take 1, to the end of the row. For each row, take the thread to the right of the 1 taken in the row above, so as to make the stitches run diagonally. Repeat this, 6 rows in the Practising Sampler, and 12 rows in the Second-Class Sampler.

No. 4. For Darning a Hole.—Begin 16 threads from the edge of the Sampler and on the lower thread of the button-hole.

Turn the point of the needle down, take 1 and leave 1 twice, take 1 and leave 7, take 1 and leave 1 twice, and then take 1; turn the needle back, leave 1 and take 1 twice, leave 9, take 1 and leave 1 twice; repeat these rows 19 times; turn the work sideways; begin 10 threads from the edge of the Sampler and 4 below the top of the rows already worked; take 1 and leave 1 thread of the canvas alternately 14 times for 2 rows, then leave 1 and take 1 twice, and then take the long threads which are worked over the hole alternately, work 8 rows, and then 2 rows the same as before.

No. 5. For Darning a Patch in.—Lay a piece of thin calico at the back of the hole, straight to a thread; tack it down evenly, several threads

from the hole. Begin 10 threads from the edge of the sampler and on the thread below the button-hole. Work through the calico at the back, point the needle down, take 1 and leave 1 twice, and take 1. Turn the needle back, leave 1, and take 1 twice, and leave 1; repeat these 2 rows alternately, 31 rows; turn the work sideways, and point the needle towards you to work the end. Leave 1 thread below the rows already worked; take the last thread, leave 1, take 1, leave 1, and take 1; turn the needle back, leave 1, and take 1 twice, and leave 1; repeat these rows 6 times; turn the work as before, and point the needle down, leave 1 thread below the end worked, and leave 1, and take 1 twice, and leave 1. Turn the needle back, take 1 and leave 1 twice, and take 1, complete this side, and work the other end the same way as the first. Cut the calico at the back close to the stitches.

No. 6. For Darning Stockings.—Work over 4 threads.

To fasten on the cotton, Turn the point of the needle back and take the first thread, turn the needle towards you and take the 3 next threads. Count 4 threads down, go back 2 threads, take

4; count 4 threads up, go back 2 threads, and take 4.

To fasten on a new needleful, Take the second thread, and cut off the cotton. Begin with the new needleful as at first.

For the second row, count 2 threads below the 2 upper threads in the last row, take 4 threads, (the same 4 that were taken in the upper stitch of the first row), count 4 threads down, go back 2 threads, and take 4 (the same threads that were taken in the lower stitch of the first row), and proceed as before.

No. 7. For taking up a Loop in Stockings.—First make a row of stitches in imitation of the threads left across a stocking, or a piece of knitting, when a stitch has dropped.

Work over 2 threads downwards, hold the sampler sideways. Take 2 threads, and take a back-stitch on the last thread, go down 4 threads, turn the needle back and take 2 threads, the same as were taken above in the last stitch, leave the cotton in a loop the length of 3 threads, turn the needle towards you, and take the 2 next threads. Go up 4 threads, turn the needle back, and take 2 threads, the same as were taken below

in the last stitch; turn the needle towards you and take the two next threads; continue this, being careful to leave the threads which form the loops even, and of the right length.

Fasten off with a back-stitch, and take 1 thread, leave 1, and take 1.

Then, holding the sampler the same way, put the needle under the last loop, turning the point backwards, put the point of the needle over the next loop and draw it through the last, lay your thumb on the stitch to prevent the loop slipping back, pull the stitch up, take out the needle, put it in again under the loop, and draw the next loop through it; proceed in taking up all the loops in the same manner.

To fasten the last loop, take the loop, and take 1 thread, make a back-stitch, run back, take 1 thread, leave 1, and take 1, and cut off the cotton.

No. 8. For Darning a Hole in a Stocking.—Begin in the Sampler 4 threads below Gauging-stitch, and 6 threads before the last quarter of the row.

To fasten the cotton, Take 1 and leave 1, 3 times; work the darning-stitch (No. 6), repeating it 7

times, work 2 rows. In the third row take 4 threads as before; count 16 threads down, count 2 threads back of those taken above, take 4; count 16 threads up, count 2 threads back of those taken below, take 4 threads and proceed as before to the end over 16 threads; now continue the darning over these long threads; take 1, leave 1, 3 times, at the beginning and end of each row, leaving 1 thread of the canvas between each row. Of the long threads take 2 (do not take the canvas); go back 1 and take 2 below the first stitch; proceed upwards, count back 1, and take 2, and so on to the end. Always take the same 2 threads in the upper stitches, and the same 2 in the lower stitches.

No. 9. For Darning Damask.—Begin on the right-hand side of the Sampler on the same thread as No. 8, and 26 threads from the edge.

Turn the point of the needle down; take 1 thread and leave 1 twice, take 1 and leave 10; take 1 and leave 1 twice, and take 1; repeat this for 25 alternate rows. Take another coloured cotton or silk; turn the work sideways; begin 5 threads below the first stitch and 22 from the edge; take 1 and leave 1 twice, take the first long

thread, leave 5, and take 1 to the end of those threads, then take 1 and leave 1 twice, and take 1 on the canvas. Second row, turn the needle back, leave 1 and take 1 twice, and leave 1 on the canvas, then take 1 long thread and leave 1, take 1; the thread to *leave* is the thread that was *taken* in the last row; then leave 3, and take 1, leave 1, take 1, repeat to the end. Third row, begin and end on the canvas as before. In this row the thread to *leave* is the middle one of the 3 *left* in the second row. Leave 3, take 1, leave 1, take 1, and leave 3; repeat to the end. Fourth row, take 1, leave 5; the 1 *taken* is the middle thread of the 5 *left* in the first row. Fifth row the same as the third row. Sixth row the same as the second row. Seventh row, begin again as with the first row, and repeat as from the beginning.

No. 10. For Darning Lace.—Begin 25 threads from the middle of the Sampler, and 30 from the hem at the bottom.

Begin on the left hand. Point the needle downwards. First row, take 2 threads, put the cotton under the point of the needle, leave 2 threads, take 2; putting the cotton under the point of the

needle, leave the cotton to make a loop long enough to lay over 2 threads below; repeat this 25 threads beyond the middle of the Sampler on the right side. Second row, work from right to left, count 2 threads down, and take the second, then whip over 1 stitch into each loop to the end, and take the same thread as at the beginning of the row. Third row, work from left to right, put the needle into the last loop of the row above, hold the cotton down with the thumb of the left hand, bring the needle out over the cotton to form a loop, put it in again under the cotton and through the loop to make a twist, and draw down the loop above to make it sit round; proceed to the end; then whip back into each loop as before. Repeat this for 3 rows.

XIII. JOINING-STITCH.

No. 1.—This is to be worked over 4 threads. Fasten the end of the cotton. Turn the point of the needle down, take the 2 upper threads, leave 1 thread, point the needle up, and take the two lower threads.

Fasten the end of the cotton.

No. 2. Open-Joining-Stitch.—Begin as in the last, but leave 2 threads instead of 1, and put the cotton under the point of the needle to twist it.

No. 3.—Begin as before. Take the 3 upper threads with the needle pointing down, leave 1 thread, take the 3 lower threads with the needle pointing up.

No. 4.—Begin as before. Take the 2 upper threads with the needle pointing down, leave the

third thread and take the fourth ; leave 1 thread, take the two lower threads; leave the second upper thread, and take the first with the needle pointing up.

XIV. GAUGING-STITCH.

Begin on the left hand ; turn your work backwards.

No. 1.—Work over 2 threads. Fasten the end of the cotton. Turn the needle towards you, with the point upwards. Count 2 threads down, take 2 cross threads ; leave 8 threads, count 2 threads down, and take 2 cross threads ; proceed the same working over the same 2 threads.

No. 2.—Begin as before. Take 2 cross threads with the needle pointing upwards, leave 8 threads ; take 2 cross threads, pointing the needle downwards, leave 8 threads, and take 2 cross threads with the needle pointing upwards ; continue the same.

No. 3. In a Wave Pattern.—Work over 6 threads. Take 2 cross threads, pointing the needle

upwards; leave 8 threads, take 2 cross threads pointing the needle down; leave 8 threads, take 2 cross threads upon the next 2 threads below, pointing the needle downwards; leave 8 threads, take 2 cross threads, pointing the needle upwards; leave 8 threads, and again take 2 cross threads on the 2 threads above, pointing the needle upwards; then leave 8 threads, and take 2 cross threads down, and so on as before.

XV. OPEN-HEM-STITCH.

Work over 2 threads. To fasten on, turn the needle back, take a cross thread and leave the end to work over.

Count 2 threads down, go back 1 thread, take 2 threads and take a back-stitch, take the next upper cross thread, count 2 threads down, and proceed as before.

XVI. DOUBLE-BACK-STITCH.

Work over 2 threads, fasten the end.

Take 2 threads, go back those 2 threads, take 2 threads down, and 1 forward. Go back 2 threads, take 2 threads up, and 1 forward, and proceed as before.

XVII. FANCY-STITCH.

No. 1.—Work over 2 threads. Fasten the end of the cotton.

Count 2 threads down, take 2 threads up, and 1 forward, put the cotton under the point of the needle, leave 4 threads, take 2 threads up, and 1 forward.

No. 2.—Work over 3 threads. Fasten the end of the cotton. Hold the work sideways.

Count 1 thread down, take 1 thread up, and 2 threads forward. Take the cotton near the eye of the needle and pass it under the point from left to right, draw the loop up to where you put the needle in; count two threads down from the end of the last stitch, take 1 thread down, and 2 threads forward, passing the cotton under the needle as before; count 2 threads up, and proceed as before.

XIX. KNOTTING-STITCH.

No. 1.—Work with the cotton double. Fasten the end of the cotton. Put your left thumb on the cotton near the last stitch; with the point of the needle towards you, take up the cotton on the left side, turn the point back, holding the cotton rather tight upon the needle, go back 2 threads and take 2 threads forward, draw the cotton tight to make a knot before you draw the needle out; repeat this, going back over the 2 threads taken in the last stitch.

No. 2.—Work over 1 thread with double cotton. Fasten the end of the cotton. Hold the work sideways.

Take a cross thread with the needle pointing up, turn the cotton back, do not draw it quite up, leaving it loose, then go back, take the loop from the right side, pointing the needle up, and draw up the cotton. Leave 1 thread and take the cross thread, and proceed as before.

XX. TRAFALGAR-STITCH.

Work over 2 threads with double cotton. Fasten the end of the cotton. Count 2 threads down, take 2 threads up, leaving the cotton rather loose; go back, take up the loop above the stitch. Hold the cotton below the needle, draw the cotton up, go back, take up the loop below the stitch, passing the cotton under the point of the needle, leave 2 threads, take 2 threads up, and proceed as before.

XXI. GATHERING-STITCH.

To prepare the calico for gathering, let it be cut straight to a thread; divide it into half, and again, if necessary, into quarters; put in pins to mark the divisions; take the piece into which it is to be gathered, and which may be called the band, double it lengthways through the middle, turn in both edges, divide it in the same manner as the other piece, into half and quarters.

Take the piece that is to be gathered, count 4 threads down, run it with a strong and even cotton up to the first pin (take 2 threads, leave 4), draw up the cotton tight and fasten it round the pin; take another needleful, run it to the next pin and fasten it in the same manner; lay the calico even, stroke down each gather with a pin under the thumb of the left hand, into short plaits of equal length, first on the right side, then on the wrong side; these plaits must be straight to a thread. Take out the first pin to which the

cotton is fastened, pin the first division of the gathered piece to the corresponding division of the band; lay all the gathers even, fell each gather to the front of the band, let the stitches lie between the gathers. Do the other divisions the same, then fell the back of the band to the gathers, making the stitches lie neatly between them, and again stroke the gathers.

XXII. WHIPPING-STITCH.

To prepare a slip of muslin which is to be whipped, see that it is cut even to a thread. Divide it into half and quarters. With the thumb and forefinger of the left hand roll the edge of the muslin tight over 4 threads ; put the needle in on the inside of the muslin, sew over close to the roll (leave 4 threads), stroke the plaits.

To put on the muslin border when whipped. Divide the edge of the piece on which it is to be put into the same number of divisions, lay it even, hold the whipping towards you, and sew down each stitch between the stitches of the whipping.

Sew the border to the edge of a cap on the right side if there are two borders.

RULES FOR THE USE AND APPLICATION OF STITCHES.

1. To Turn Down a Hem.—Take the slip of paper between the thumb and first finger of the right hand, resting the edge of the paper upon the middle finger.

With the thumb and middle finger of the left hand turn the edge down, rather narrower than the width that the hem is intended to be. Lay the edges at the end exactly one upon the other, crease it, by stroking it down firmly with the first finger of the left hand on the middle finger of the right hand, from the point of the finger to the thumb, and go on in the same manner to the end; make the edges lie exact at the end. Turn it down a second time rather wider than at first, and crease it with the finger as before; keep it quite even and make it lie flat.

In turning down a hem on calico or muslin, the first turn should be 2 threads less than the width that the hem is intended to be.

2. To Turn the Corner of a Hem.—

The hem being turned on one of the sides of the paper even to the end, it is to be turned the same on the next side. In turning down one hem upon the other at the corner, be careful to lay the folded edge exactly upon the folded edge; the corner will then be turned square.

3. To Turn the Corner of a Binding.

—Fold the slip of paper for the binding in half, lengthways, and crease it; fold it across for the corner, laying the edges exactly one upon the other, and crease it; then turn back the second side exactly at the corner, laying the folded edge upon the cross fold, edge upon edge, and make a sharp crease diagonally; this turns the corner on the right side. Hold the first side of the binding close between the finger and thumb, open the fold on the second side, fold again the diagonal crease on the right side, and lay it flat upon the finger of the right hand. Press down the paper, and crease it from the corner; lay down the fold again on the second side, lengthways, and the corner is completed at the back.

4. To Turn Down for Felling.—

Turn the edge down once, then turn it back a little below the first turn.

5. To Unpick a Stitch.—

Begin with the last stitch, take out one stitch at a time with a needle or pin, be careful not to draw the threads of the calico.

6. To Make a Knot, No. 1.—

Hold the end of the cotton and the eye of the needle together with the thumb and finger of the right hand, twist the cotton (as near the end as you can) with the left hand round the needle from the eye to the point two or three times, according to the size of the knot required, draw the needle through, cut off the end close to the knot.

No. 2.—Hold the end of the cotton between the thumb and finger of the left hand, turn the cotton over the 3 first fingers and under the thumb again, hold the cotton tight, and turning the point of the needle over the cotton and the loop once or twice, according to the size of the knot required, draw the cotton up close to the thumb..

7. To Make a Knot for Fastening off.—Hold the cotton down with the thumb of the left hand at a little distance from the last stitch; put the needle under the cotton close to the stitch, draw it up, put your thumb upon the knot and pull it tight.

8. To Fasten on the End of the Cotton.—Take 2 threads, turn the end of the cotton forward, and work over it, take the same 2 threads again, putting the cotton under the point of the needle, draw it tight.

9. To Fasten off the End of the Cotton.—Take 2 threads, put the cotton under the point of the needle, put the needle in over the loop, and run back 3 threads.

10. To Run two pieces of Calico together.—Lay the two edges exactly even; pin them together, put the pin in straight down to a thread, about the length of a finger from the end; count 4 threads down, and run to a thread, take 2, leave 3, run to the pin, remove the pin to another distance, take a back-stitch occasionally.

11. To Hem the Slips of Canvas, and of Calico.—First turn 6 threads, then 8. To fasten on, turn the point of the needle backwards, take 1 cross thread on the top of the hem, lay the end of the cotton under the hem, turn the needle towards you, take 1 cross thread below the hem, and one thread at the top together; leave 2 threads, take 1 cross thread below, and 1 thread upon the hem, and go on in the same manner to the end.

12. To Hem fine Calico or Muslin.—First turn 4 threads, then 6. Take 2 threads, leave 3. When a strong hem is required, first turn down a hem, then turn it back and sew it. For flannel, instead of a hem, turn the edge down once, and herring-bone it.

13. To Sew a Seam.—This is to be done when the edges are selvedges, or when previously hemmed. See that the two pieces are of the same length. Put them evenly together at one end, hold them tight with the thumb and finger of the right hand; put the forefinger of the left hand between the two pieces, with the thumb against one

piece, and the middle finger against the other, and so pull each piece even to about the length of a finger ; stick a pin in straight down through the two pieces ; sew the pieces together (leave 2 and take 2 down on each side). To open the seam, hold it between the thumb and finger of each hand, pass the nail of the middle finger of the left hand under the seam (on the side that it was sewed), bit by bit, pressing it very firmly up to and under the thumb of the right hand.

14. To Sew and Fell a Seam.—

This is to be done when the calico has a ravel-edge. Turn down one piece 4 threads on the right side, then turn it 6 threads back ; turn the other piece 4 threads down on the wrong side ; pin the pieces together, the edge of the second turn of the first piece to the edge of the turn of the other ; sew it on the right side, holding the first piece towards you ; fell it down at the back with the hem-stitch. To sew pieces cut slanting begin at the widest end, to avoid stretching the sloped edge.

15. To Run and Fell a Seam.— Turn down one piece 4 threads, lay the edge of the

other piece upon the turn just below the double ; count 6 threads down, and run them together, take 2, leave 3 ; open the seam, and lay down the piece that was turned, and fell it.

16. To Fell a Mantua-maker's Seam.

—Lay the ravel-edge of one piece, 4 threads below the edge of the other ; turn the 4 threads of the upper piece over the lower edge ; turn it down as for a hem, and fell the two pieces together.

17. To Make a Flat Seam.—Turn down each piece 4 threads contrariwise ; lay one piece upon the other, so that the ravel-edges of each should meet ; or lay one upon the other ; tack them together down the middle to a thread, fell each side down, thus one piece will be felled on one side of the calico, and the other on the other side. The right side may be back-stitched, in which case count 4 threads from the double edge and draw a thread (take 2 threads).

18. To Sew a German Seam.—Lay the edge of each piece together to a thread, turn

both down together 8 threads ; sew through both pieces over 2 threads on each side, lay the stitches as close as possible, without laying one over the other. Cut off the edges of the calico close to the stitches.

19. To Seam Flannel.—No. 1. Lay one edge of the flannel over the other contrariwise, and herring-bone down each edge, one on one side of the flannel, and the other on the other side.

No. 2. Lay the edge of one piece 2 threads below the other, run them together, turn them down together, and herring-bone the edge.

20. To Fine-draw a Seam upon Broadcloth.—This is done with a thin needle, and silk which is split to work very fine.

Lay the edges of the cloth even together, but not one over the other. Pass the needle through the edge of the cloth, bring it out 2 threads from the edge, turn the needle back, pass it through the edge on the opposite side and bring it out 2 threads from the edge. Repeat this to the end, do not take the stitches too close ; then from the end where you left off work the stitches back in the same way between the stitches before taken. The

cloth must now be picked up at the edges with the needle, and pressed down with a hot iron.

21. To Double Broadcloth.—Lay the edge of one piece of cloth a few threads below the edge of another piece. Sew down the edge of the lower piece, and press it flat.

22. To Make a Corded Hem.—From the same material as the work cut a strip, bias, about 1 inch in width, or more if necessary for the size of the cord; fold it lengthways, one side rather wider than the other, and crease it; if the strip is not long enough, join on another strip of the same width, by running it to a thread, on the wrong side; lay the cord close up to the fold; lay the two edges, the wider side outermost, against the edge of the work on which it is to be put, and run, with short stitches, the three edges together close up to the cord within the strip (draw the cotton rather tight); then turn back the edges, turn down the wider edge and fell it down. When there is a lining run it on close to the cord.

23. To Sew on a Tape.—Lay the end of the tape a few threads from the edge of the

article on which it is to be sewed, back-stitch it across, a quarter of an inch from the end, turn it back, fell down one side, back-stitch it across beyond the end of the tape, fell down the other side, and fasten the end securely at the back.

24. To Sew on a Button.—Make a knot in the cotton, and pass the needle through the calico and the button four or five times, making the stitches cross in the centre of the button; fasten the cotton at the back by running it twice under the stitches, and making a knot.

25. To Secure the Ends of Openings for Pocket-holes, Skirts, &c.—This may be done in different ways, as by overcasting round the end of the opening; by making a bar, that is, carrying a stitch across two or three times and overcasting the threads; or by sewing round the opening a piece of narrow tape, allowing about an inch on each side.

26. To Bind.—Double the tape or binding, lengthways; fell the right side neatly, or back-stitch it, and run it down at the back with

even stitches, and so that the stitches shall not be seen in front.

27. To Bind Flannels.—Double down the binding, one fourth of the width only, for the right side, and fell it down; run down the edge neatly at the back, taking the stitches through the flannel.

28. To Darn a Hole.—Begin 4 threads above the hole, or as far as the calico is worn thin. Let there be also 3 threads or more on each side of the hole; work straight to a thread; turn the point of the needle backwards, and proceed as above directed for the darning-stitch No. 4. When you come to the hole, carry the cotton straight across it; take the alternate threads beyond, and proceed as before; continue the rows backwards and forwards till 4 rows below the hole or the worn part of the calico are covered. Turn the work and do the same crossways; where the cotton passes over the hole, take and leave the cotton threads alternately, taking in each row what was left in the row preceding.

29. To Darn a Hole in a Stocking.—

Use cotton or worsted, &c. of the same quality as the material of the stocking. Work 2 or 3 rows above and below the hole (or as far as it is worn thin) with darning-stitch No. 6, as it was worked in the Sampler. Then take the 2 threads of the stitch of the stocking ; go down, take 1 thread of the last stitch and 1 thread of the next stitch ; go up, take 1 thread of the last stitch below and 1 of the next stitch. When you come to the hole take the 2 threads as before, taking the alternate stitches above and below ; in this way make the long stitches to fill the hole, then work them across, as in the Sampler, taking the stitches at the beginning and end of each row in the stitches of the stocking ; or taking 1 thread and leaving 1 thread. Be careful to take the stitches on each side of the hole in the same row.

30. To Pick up the Stitches in a Stocking.—When a stitch has run down leaving the threads across the hole, begin below the hole ; put the needle into the loop of the stitch that has run down, and draw the first thread that lays across through the loop, put the thumb upon the stitch, turn the needle and draw the next thread through the last loop ; repeat this up to the place

from whence the stitch had run down, then fasten the last loop to the loop of the stitch above in the stocking.

31. To Make a Button-hole on Calico.

—Double the calico across the middle of the intended hole, cut it through to a thread with a sharp pair of scissors. The hole should be rather more than the measure of the button across.

RULES FOR WORK.

1. **To Hem Dusters, Handkerchiefs, &c.**—Turn down 6 threads, then 10 or 12 according to the material (laying the edges at the end one upon the other, thread upon thread); hem the two sides first, then the top and bottom. Begin and finish the hems neatly, by turning them to a thread, quite up to the ends.

The hems of towels, sheets, and other strong articles are to be sewed.

Be careful to observe the right side of the material.

To mark Dusters, &c.:—Fold two sides together (from one corner) and crease the fold; the mark may be at any distance from the corner, the middle being upon the crease. All the articles of one set are to be marked at the same distance from the corner.

2. **To Make an Apron.**—Join the breadths; sew the seam if there are two selvedges,

or if ravel-edges sew and fell them; hem the bottom and sides, turning down first 6 threads, and then 10; gather the top and put it into a band (this is to be done in the First-Class). If there is a bib to the apron, hem it round and sew it on the band.

3. To Make a Pinafore.—Join the breadths, having first seen that they are cut the same length. Mark with a pin the length of the arm-holes; when there are selvedges, pin them together and sew them, and this evenly, for if any part is puckered, it must be unpicked; if the breadths have ravel-edges they are to be sewed and felled, or run and felled. The seam is to be opened and laid flat; the arm-holes and neck to be cut out; on the shoulder there will be a seam, which is to be hemmed on each side and sewed; or sewed and felled. Turn down the hem round the neck wide enough to admit a narrow tape; turn it for sewing, and sew it neatly. Turn the corners carefully, so as to make the little puckers, which here cannot be avoided, of one size; make a narrow hem round the arm-holes, making the stitches closer at the bottom, that it may be strong and not tear. Sometimes a piece of narrow tape

is fixed round the arm-holes on the wrong side, sewed round the hole, and hemmed down on the pinafore, this will prevent the arm-holes from tearing. When a gusset is to be put in on the shoulder, hem the edges, and sew in the gusset.

In making Pinafore No. 3, measure $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches below the bottom of each arm-hole, and at this distance crease the pinafore across the front; measure upon the crease on each side $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the arm-hole, and put in pins to mark them; run a thread from one pin to the other; at 2 inches' distance below run another thread; stroke down the gathers; turn in the edges of the band, pin the middle to the middle of the pinafore over the two gatherings; fell it down on each side; to finish the ends of the band, turn in the two sides and fell them.

4. To Make a Boy's School Pinafore.

—No. 1. Join the breadths (run the selvedges), hem each side of the back, turn 2 inches from the selvedge, on the ravel-edge turn $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, then 2 inches. Hem the skirt at bottom, turning first $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, then 2 inches. Measure from the top 12 inches, and tack a thread across at that distance the whole width; measure 18 inches upon a slip of paper for half the length of the waist; pin the end, below

the thread, to the middle of the front; then measure from the back $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side, and from thence upon the thread measure and mark every 2 inches to the middle of the front; measure the same at the top; fold and crease the first 2 inches from the top to the thread, from thence fold it again $\frac{1}{2}$ inch towards the back, and crease it for a plait. Fold and crease again the next 2 inches, measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch towards the front, fold it and crease a plait turning towards the front. Continue this to the middle, turning each plait alternately, to make double plaits; pin each plait at the top and upon the thread. Measure it to the length of the paper, or make the plaits more or less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, as required for the length of the waist.

Plait the other side the same. Then run them down upon the top and upon the thread, take a back-stitch upon the plaits. Measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the thread, continue the plaits down, and run them down again at that distance. Fold the skirt in half down the sides, lay the hems 1 inch over the other, measure 3 inches on the top from the half, and measure 3 inches down. Slope it out as it is folded for the arm-hole, cut it straight across $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at bottom, and from thence slope it

to the 3 inches at top. Fold the top to the shoulder-strap in half. Measure, 3 inches at top in front, and slope it out. Measure 1 inch on the back, and slope it out. Cut down the front 6 inches at the back of the middle plait on the right side. Put the hem upon the edge of that side, back-stitch the plaits across at the end of the 6 inches.

Put on the collar; run the collar to the neck in the inside, and fell the lining over it.

No. 2. Boy's Pinafore.—Mark 8 inches for the arm-hole, and 5 inches for the pocket. Join the seams for the skirt, hem the bottom, make the double plaits according to directions for No. 1. The plaits are to measure 4 inches, there are 3 in the front, and 3 in the back. The width across is 18 inches in the front and the back. The length of waist is 16 inches. Work the shoulder-straps at the edge, and work round the collar and the wristbands. Fold the collar in half, measure 2 inches at each end on the fold, and slope it off to the opposite corner. Make a button-hole, put on the shoulder-straps, fold it to 3 inches for the shoulder, 6 inches for the neck.

Make up the sleeves, plait them into 4 plaits at the wrist to the length of the wristbands; Plait

3½ inches up the arm, put the top of the sleeve in with 6 plaits. Put on the wristbands, run them at the ends, and turn them; make the button-holes, run them to the sleeve in the inside, turn them and fell down the lining.

Run the neck-piece to the lining with close stitches round the slope for the neck. Run the ends of the back, turn it, make 3 button-holes in the right side of the back, sew the buttons on the left side. Run the front in the inside on the front of the pinafore, and the back on the back of the pinafore. Fell down the lining; put in the sleeves; fold the piece for the band; run the ends in the inside; turn them; turn down one side, and fell it at the back.

5. To Make a Shift.—The work must be done well and correctly, the turnings and corners all turned true. In making fine shifts the work must be fine accordingly.

First see that the parts are cut correctly, that the breadths are of the right length, the straight sides cut to a thread, and the gussets cut square. Hem and sew the seams (this is the best method for young children; but the better way is to sew and fell the seams of shifts in general, and

to run and fell them for fine shifts). Hem the bottom of the sleeves, or turn them $\frac{1}{4}$ inch upon the right side and back-stitch them; the seam on the shoulder is run and felled, or turned down for a flat seam, and back-stitched 2 rows; the hem round the neck is turned back and sewed; to make the pucker even at the corners, leave 1 thread more between each stitch on the first turn of the edge of the hem, than on the edge of the shift. The hem of a fine shift is back-stitched; the *ceillet*-holes for strings are to be made before it is hemmed; when the top of a shift is made to turn over, hem it round with a narrow hem, and overcast a few stitches at the end of the slits.

Put the gussets into the sleeves, join the seams and hem them. Measure the length of the top of the sleeve and gusset, when folded, from the top of the shift down the sides, and mark this for the arm-hole; join the seams of the skirt, and hem it at bottom; measure the width of the shoulder on each side, and if the breadths are divided join them; the neck and back are now to be sloped out, or cut according to the directions in cutting out the shift, and the gussets are to be put in. Fold the front in half, measure the length of the gusset upon the quarter folds, and

cut them down to the measure ; put the gusset in according to the directions, and put in the sleeves ; the sleeve may be put in straight, or gathered with a little fulness at top. When the shoulder-straps are cut separate from the shift, join the seams and put in the gussets ; then put on the shoulder-straps, hem round the neck, and put in the sleeves.

When the neck is put into a band, fold the front in half, and cut it down $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Gather the front and the back ; fold the band in half, lengthways, turn down the edges, and back-stitch it neatly on one side ; measure and mark with pins the lengths for the front, the shoulders, and the back ; down the opening in front on each side, fell it at the back. When the neck is to be gathered and put into a worked border, turn the edge of the border and fell it on ; cut a narrow slip of muslin, the width of the edge, and fell it down over the edges at the back. When the border is to be put on straight, turn it for a flat seam, and back-stitch it down 2 rows on each side.

To make the Shift to pattern No. 6.—Put on the gores and join the seams, beginning at the 4 inches marked from the top ; join the sleeves at

the wide ends ; tack the shoulder-straps upon the shift ; the straight sides are to be put on the sleeves. Back-stitch the ends ; cut down the front $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and put on the worked border ; half the front of which is to be $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the shoulder 6 inches, and the back 11 inches ; back-stitch it on, and put the border round the sleeve. Put in the sleeves ; the seam of the sleeve is to come to the seam of the shift, the straight side of the sleeve to be joined to the 4 inches marked on each breadth, the narrow ends are to be crossed $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch upon the shoulder, the shoulder-strap is to be back-stitched upon the remainder of the sleeve. Sew a narrow edging on the border, round the neck, and on the sleeves.

6. To Make a Woman's Night Shift.

—No. 1. Join the seams, make the hem at bottom 2 inches; measure $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the arm-holes; on the top measure 8 inches on each side for the shoulders, from thence slope it down 1 inch to the arm-hole ; measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side from the arm-hole on the back, pin in the neck-piece, back-stitch it as far as the $5\frac{1}{2}$, gather the remainder of the back, and fell the neck-piece upon it, fell the lining of the neck-piece in the inside.

Cut down the front 18 inches, hem it 1 inch wide on the right side of the front; turn the hem over on the left side, and back-stitch it; back-stitch it also on the edge of the hem; divide the length of the hem into 3, and make 2 button-holes at the divisions.

The front is to be plaited in double plaits; each half to be divided into 5 plaits, and the space between to be of the same width as the plaits; run the plaits, open them, laying the middle crease of the plait upon the running, and lay one half one way and the other half the other way.

Slope out the neck, measure 2 inches down the front, slope it out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the 8 inches marked on the shoulder.

Gather the front of the skirt and put it into the plaited front, put on the band of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, back-stitch it down on each side, and at the ends fell down a band of the same width over the gathers at the back. Prepare the collar and put it into the band, leave 1 inch on the band at each end beyond the collar; put the band on the shift, it may be run on in the inside, or the band may be first back-stitched and then felled on, and the lining felled on in the inside.

No. 2. This may be made plain, the parts felled

down without back-stitching, proceed as in No. 1. Gather the back and front into the neck-piece, and the fulness of the sleeve into the end of the neck-piece, on the shoulder. Gather the wrists into the wristbands. Cut down the front $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, hem it $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide on the right side; make a button-hole in the middle; plait it over on the end of the slit; put in a string between the collar and neck-piece to run for 3 inches; put the border round the collar, down the front, and on the wristbands.

7. To Make a Shirt.—Fold the body of the shirt across to a thread, making the front breadth 2 or 3 inches shorter than the hind breadth. Mark the length for the arm-holes, and for the openings on the sides, tack in the linings.

Hem the length of the breadths from below the arm-holes; sew the seams to the mark for the openings with close stitches. The seams are more generally sewed and felled, or if the sides are sloped they are run and felled. Put in the side gussets, G 3 (the gussets are always to be put in according to the directions given for each in the Gusset Sampler). Hem the bottom of the shirt; then measure and mark the length for the

shoulders, and between the measures cut the calico across the top, cut down the opening in the middle of the front; put in the neck gussets, G 2; prepare the shoulder-straps by turning them down $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch on each side; tack them on exact to a thread, laying them over the gusset, and back-stitch them down 6 threads from the edge; the gusset is sometimes let into the shoulder-strap, thus: Cut through the middle of the shoulder-strap to a thread the length of one side of the gusset, allowing for turning in; turn in the edge of the shoulder-strap, and back-stitch it down upon the gusset or the edges of the shoulder-strap, and the gusset may be run together on the inside, the seam laid flat and the shirt felled down upon it at the back.

Prepare the sleeves; sew and fell in the gusset, G 1; mark the openings for the wrists and hem them; sew and fell the seam of the sleeves; put in the wrist gussets, G 3; prepare the wristband, which is to be put on in the same manner as the band in the First-Class Sampler. Make the button-holes on the under side of the arm. Gather the sleeves and put them into the bands; gather the tops of the sleeves, put them in, run them into the shirt with an occasional back-stitch

as far as the gathers ; fell the shirt upon the gathers, and fell down the linings over the edges on the inside ; hem the front, and put in the gusset at the opening, or make a plait, laying the left side 1 inch over the right, and back-stitch it across 2 rows, leaving 1 inch between the rows.

Prepare the collar, which is done in the same manner as the band in the First-Class Sampler. The sides which are to be put upon the shirt are to be turned in $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the right side is to be back-stitched 6 threads from the edge, draw a thread for the back-stitch ; make the button-holes. Slope out the front of the shirt at top 3 or 4 inches ; gather the top ; fell the collar upon the gathers, and fell down the lining of the collar at the back. When the shirt is plain, run the collar on with an occasional back-stitch in the inside, and fell down the lining.

When the collar is cut to a pattern, pin the paper pattern within $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the edge, which is allowed for turning in ; prick it round close to the edge of the paper, but avoid prickling the paper, prick the holes rather close on the sloped parts, make a line along the holes with the eye of a needle, run the edge upon that line ; turn the collar, and mark another line in the same way and back-

stitch it. When the collar is made with a band, the collar is not to be back-stitched; the side of the band which is to be put upon the shirt, is to be back-stitched; run the edges of the collar and the lining between the edges of the band and lining, the 4 edges together; run the ends of the band and turn it; lay the seams flat; make the button-hole in the band. Slope out the neck of the shirt; measure 3 or 4 inches down the middle of the front, according as may be required, and slope it out from the shoulder $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch or more.

The end of the collar is sometimes let into the front of the shirt. Measure $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the middle of the shirt on the top, and from thence cut down 3 or 4 inches for the depth of the slope, and cut it out to the shoulder; cut down the remaining 3 or 4 inches to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in length. When the collar is put on, fell the $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch upon the end, which will lie over as much on the other side. Gather the front of the shirt, and put it into the collar as before directed.

When to the wristband a band is added, it is back-stitched upon the wristband, the sleeve is put plain into the band for about 3 inches, which is so far back-stitched; and it is felled upon the gathers in the middle.

To prepare and put in the fronts of a shirt:— The linen being cut the length and width required, measure $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to turn in on the sides of the fronts, then divide the linen into 8, turn down the 2 divisions for the hems upon the right side, and back-stitch them; or hem them at the back, and back-stitch them in front $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the double edge of the hem; fold the other divisions for 2 plaits; run the front on the side of the shirt, or back-stitch the shirt on the front; run the plaits, or they may be merely run down at the top and below. When the linings are wide, fell the edges over the edges of the front, lay the edge of each plait $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch over the next plait. The plaits are sometimes made narrow, and a space left between of the same width as the plait.

To make double plaits, run the plait double the width of one plait, then open the plait, lay the middle fold upon the running, and crease it down, one half to lie one way, and the other half the other way.

To make double plaits No. 2:—Back-stitch the hem as before, and back-stitch the side of the shirt upon the front, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the hem and between each plait on the inside as well as on the right side: the double plait in front is to be $1\frac{1}{2}$

inch wide. It requires 12 inches of linen in width to make a front 5 inches when plaited.

To finish putting in the fronts :—1st. Gather the shirt across, and run it in the inside upon the front, fell down a tape over the edges, and put on a band on the outside ; back-stitch it on each edge, and on the ends ; the ends may be sloped to a point. 2nd. The skirt may be put on plain, by running the edges together and making a plait at each end, then run a narrow band over the edges, turn it over and back-stitch it down ; sew down the ends.

In making shirts the work must be done well and correctly, all corners turned true. In making fine shirts the work must be done fine accordingly.

Different Methods of Making Shirts.

—Shirt, Fig. 3. In this pattern the shoulder-straps are made wide and felled down in the inside of the shirt, they are felled over the ends of the linings, which come only as far as the shoulder-straps ; Cut the calico across at top, measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches upon the shoulder-strap, cut it through and put in the neck gussets, cut down the front of the shirt $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, run on a linen hem 1 inch wide on the edge on each

side, turn it back and hem it in the inside, plait the shirt over at the end as before directed. Slope out the neck $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, make 2 plaits on each side at top 1 inch from the shoulder-strap, making the half-front 5 inches when plaited; the plaits are to be fastened at top only and not run down. Gather the shoulders and the back, beginning upon the gusset, the back to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the gussets to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side; in putting the collar upon the band leave 1 inch on the ends of the band in front, put a button on the band, and 2 buttons down the front.

Shirt, Fig. 4. Proceed as before directed, and join the seams preparatory to cutting the arm-holes as directed in cutting out the shirt, then put on the shoulder-straps, make the sleeves; the gusset is folded in half on the thread; measure 1 inch on the outer edge from the top, slope it round from the middle fold at top to the 1 inch marked, and from thence to a point at the other end of the middle fold; the rounded sides will continue the slope of the sleeve so as to fit into the slope of the arm-hole; it is to be puckered a little in putting in; the fulness of the sleeve is gathered into the width of the shoulder-strap; fell on the linings which are sloped to the arm-hole and join underneath;

hem the opening of the back. The collar is made to button over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch behind.

To make the collar to shirt, Fig. 7 :—First tack the stiffening on the lining on the wrong side ; pin the pattern upon the lining and mark a line by the pattern for the slope of the lower side, run it upon that line to the stiffening with close stitches ; cut 2 or 3 slits in the edge of the stiffening, then turn it on the right side, crease it along the edge close to the stitches and press it flat ; tack them together on the top and on the ends ; lay the lining upon the collar $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch below the edge, tack the collar down, turn a hem on the collar over the edge of the lining, and hem it down, back-stitch the collar on the right side $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the edge, the stitches to come through ; run the edge of the band to the edge of the lining, lay it even to the edge of the collar, and fell it down upon the collar ; the collar will then be single where the lining is sloped out. Back-stitch the ends of the band ; make a button-hole at each end, and another straight down the middle of the band.

RULES FOR CUTTING OUT.

First observe which is the right side of the material to be cut. Of linen the right side is the smoothest; of calicos, muslins, and flannels, it has the most nap and is the softest; of damask and diaper it is that on which the ground is satin; when the material is glazed it is on the right side.

Calicos, muslins, and flannels, a few threads being cut, may be torn across the breadth, but they cannot be torn lengthways. Linens and cambrics are cut to a thread.

Bodies of frocks, sleeves, and tippets are cut lengthways, that is, the length of the body and sleeve runs with the line of the selvedge.

Bands and bindings are also cut to the selvedge.

Corded hems and pipings are cut bias, that is, from corner to corner of a square.

Frills and borders for caps, &c. are cut across the breadths, that is, from selvedge to selvedge; one length and a half or two lengths are to be

allowed for fulness, or three when the frill is to be plaited.

To cut to a thread :—Begin and go on cutting against the thread which shall have been chosen, and pull the thread out as you proceed; be careful not to cut the thread, but carry it on whole to the end of the piece; this may be done with care for any number of yards.

To cut bias :—First cut off the corner of the material; lay the selvedge evenly against a thread running across the breadth, crease the fold and cut by the crease; strips may then be cut bias by measuring the width on both sides from the first cut, creasing it and cutting; be careful not to stretch it at the edge.

To cut to a pattern :—Observe which is to be the selvedge way of the article to be cut out. Lay the straight side of the pattern even with the thread of the material, pin it down in several places to keep it firm. Cut it smooth round the pattern at an equal distance beyond the edge of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, according to the width required for turning in. Before cutting the material, consider how one part may be cut against another, that there be no waste.

When more than one article is to be cut to the

same pattern, be very careful to cut them all the same ; if they are cut to a paper pattern, cut them each to the pattern, or having cut one, lay that on the material and cut the others to it ; always cut from the one that is first cut. Observe that in this book the measures given always allow for turning in the edges ; in the plates for paper patterns, the pattern of the article is represented as it is when made, and in cutting to it $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch must be allowed for turning in. In taking measures, take the measure exact, and make the allowance for turning in when you cut to it.

1. To Cut the Third-Class Sampler.—Cut off one yard of canvas, divide the length on the selvedge into 8 parts, mark the divisions, and by such divisions cut the breadth across to a thread ; divide each of these breadths into 4 parts, and cut them accordingly also to a thread. One yard of canvas will consequently make 32 samplers.

2. To Cut the Second-Class Practising Sampler.—Cut off one yard of the canvas, divide the length into 6 parts, mark and cut it to a thread as before directed, and divide

each breadth into 4 parts. One yard will make 24 samplers.

3. To Cut the Second-Class Sampler.—Cut off one yard of the canvas, divide the length into 3 parts, mark and cut it, divide each breadth into 3 parts. This will make 9 samplers. Each sampler is to be 360 threads in length, and 260 threads in width.

4. To Cut the First-Class Sampler.—Suppose the calico is $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide, cut off $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, divide the width into 4 parts, for the bands for 4 samplers; cut off 2 other breadths of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, each of which is to be divided into 2 parts for the full part of the samplers, fold them in half, and fold the bands in half straight to a thread lengthways.

Cut the borders $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, and in length equal to twice the measure of the length and of the ends of the bands, with the addition of 4 times the width of the border, in order to provide for the fulness required at the corner, and the rounded end; they will be 25 inches in length.

5. To Cut the Slips of Canvas and Calico for Hemming.—The canvas (called cheese canvas) is about 32 inches wide, the slips are to be about 4 inches in width; cut off the selvages, then cut off one yard, divide the width into 8 parts, mark the divisions, and cut them to a thread, divide the lengths into half. One yard will make 16 slips.

The calico (Croydon dressed) is 27 inches in width, the slips are to be 3 inches in width; divide the breadth into 8 parts in the width and 4 parts in the length. One yard will make 32 slips.

6. To Cut the Gusset Samplers.—These are to be 6 inches in length and 11 inches in width; cut off 1 yard in length 22 inches in width, divide the length into 6 parts, and the width into 2. This will make 12 samplers.

From the remaining 5 inches in the width cut the sleeve gusset, G 1, and the neck gussets, G 2, No. 1, and G 2, No. 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square; cut 2 in the width, and 14 in the length. This will make 28 gussets and 1 inch will remain.

For the neck gusset, G 2, No. 3, which is to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 3 inches in width, cut

off 1 breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. This will make 9 gussets.

When this gusset is cut for a shirt, it is cut square to the length required, and the corner which is cut off is sufficient for the half gusset, G 3.

For gussets, G 3, 2 inches square, and half gussets, cut off 1 breadth of calico 2 inches in length. This will make 9 gussets and 8 half gussets.

The shift gusset is to be 3 inches in length, 2 inches in width at top, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at bottom. Cut off 1 breadth of 3 inches in length; measure 2 inches on one side of the breadth for the top of the gusset, fold it in half to a thread, measure $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch from the half on the other side of the breadth, crease it to the corner at top and cut it, cutting the calico double as it is folded. The next gusset is to be cut in the same manner reversed, measure the 2 inches for the top of the gusset on the lower side of the breadth, crease it in half, measure $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch on the upper side, and cut it as before; proceed in the same way, cutting the gussets alternately up and down. One breadth will make 19 gussets.

The shift gusset, No. 3, is cut in the same manner, 2 inches wide at top and 1 inch at bottom.

7. To Cut the Slips of Calico for Gauging.—Cut off 1 yard, divide it into 8 parts in the length, and into 4 in the width.

8. To Cut Pinafores.—No. 1. The Pinafore is 1 yard in length, the material 36 in. in width. Cut 3 breadths to make 2 pinafores, cut 1 breadth in half lengthways, join one half to each of the whole breadths, fold it in half so that the selvedges may come to the middle of the back; from the top measure down 2 inches on the fold on each side, and 2 inches across upon the top, fold it and cut it for the shoulder; then measure 6 inches down upon the fold, and cut it for the arm-holes; fold it down the front and back, measure down 2 inches on the folds, and slope it out to the shoulder for the neck.

No. 2. The length is 27 inches, the width of material 36 inches.

It takes 1 breadth. Fold the breadth so that the selvedges may lie over 3 inches at the back, measure down 5 inches on each side, and from thence measure down 6 inches, which mark these for the arm-holes; unfold and fold it again down the middle, divide the top into 3 on each side, and mark; then from the first division from the back fold and

cut it to the 5 inches marked on the side, from thence cut it straight down to a thread to the 6 inches marked for the arm-hole; measure down 2 inches in the front, and the same on the back, and slope it out to the division marked at top; turn the middle division on the top upon the slope of the back to join on the shoulder, which will form the arm-hole.

No. 3. This is made of brown holland or cotton print 1 yard in width. For the largest size, cut 3 breadths $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard in length for 2 pinafores, pin the breadths together and join them, fold the piece in half and again in quarters; cut down 9 inches on the quarter folds for the arm-holes, measure down 1 inch on each side of the arm-holes and mark it, measure $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches on the top for the shoulder, and slope it off to the 1 inch marked. Slope out the neck in the front and the back 1 inch, cut a band for the waist 6 inches wide and 1 yard in length.

For two second-sized pinafores, cut 3 breadths 1 yard in length.

For one, the smallest size, cut 1 breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard in length.

Pinafore, No. 4.—For this cut one breadth 11 inches in length, fold it in half lengthways, and fold it again in quarters; measure down $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches

on the quarters, and from thence $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across on each side from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and slope out part of a circle from the $3\frac{1}{2}$ on one side to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ on the crease, and from thence to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the other side ; leave the piece on the top to form the shoulder. Or cut the arm-hole thus: Measure down from the top 4 inches, 6 inches, and 8 inches, from the 6 inches measure across $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side, round it out to the 8 inches below, and slope it out a little to a point at the 4 inches.

For a Round Pinafore, cut off 2 breadths of striped or printed cotton 36 inches wide, 28 inches in length ; Join the breadths as far as 18 inches from the bottom, fold the two breadths together in half lengthways ; Measure from the top on each side 4 inches, 4 inches, 2 inches and 2 inches ; measure 2 inches on the top, 4 inches across from the second 4 inches marked on the side, 2 inches across from the first 2 inches, and 3 inches across from the second 2 inches marked on the side ; cut it from the 2 inches on the top to the 4 inches on the side, slope slightly out to the 4 inches across, and from thence slope out $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to the 2 inches across, and cut straight down 2 inches, and from the second 2 inches on the side to the 3 inches across ; The skirt below this cut is to be gathered into the body. Slope out the neck to the back, and

to the front $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, cut 6 inches down the back, join the seam upon the shoulder, hem the slit in the back, join the 2 inches under the arm-hole, hem round the arm-holes and hem round the neck, run in a string to tie behind ; measure 7 inches from the seam under the arm on each side in front, gather the remainder in 2 rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch distant, draw it up to the width of 6 inches ; cut a band lengthways 3 inches wide, 1 yard in length, fold it to 2 inches in width, back-stitch it on each side on the gathers, hem the ends.

9. To Cut a Boy's School Pinafore.

No. 1.—Length of pinafore, 1 yard $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width of brown holland 27 inches.

	In.
Length of sleeve	18
Width at top	11
Do. at wrist	$7\frac{1}{2}$

The skirt takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ breadths ; cut off 3 breadths 36 inches in length, cut 1 breadth in half, join 1 half to the 2 whole breadths ; from the remaining half-breadth cut the sleeves.

Cut off 1 breadth of 20 inches in length, from which cut 21 inches in width for the neck-piece and lining, and from the remaining 6 inches cut the waist-band.

Cut off $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length ; of this cut 22 inches in width for the 2 half-lengths of the collar ; the remaining 5 inches will make 1 wristband ; cut the other from the piece sloped out in the neck-piece.

Fold the neck-piece in half across, one half is for the lining, the folded edge is for the back of the neck-piece ; fold it again in half length-ways and crease it, this crease is the middle of the front ; measure from the edge 1 inch for turning in, 4 inches for the length of the front, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for turning in on the neck, and mark ; measure on the edge $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the crease on each side for the width of the front ; on the selvedge sides measure 1 inch for turning in, and from thence 2 inches, fold and crease it from the 2 inches to the $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the front edge, and slope it out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for the shoulder ; the remaining 7 inches on those sides are the width of the back, from which measure upon the folded edge 1 inch for turning in, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the length of the back, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for turning in on the neck, and mark ; then turn the edge of the back on the middle crease of the front, laying the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch marked on the back on the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch marked on the front and crease it, measure 6 inches from the corner upon that crease, fold and crease

it from the 6 inches to the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch marked on the front, slope it out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, crease it from the 6 inches to the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch marked on the back, slope it out $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, this is the slope for the neck.

To cut the sleeve, fold it in half lengthways and slope it down to the wrist, fold it again in quarters at top, measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch upon the selvedge and slope it, rounding it a little to the quarter measure.

To Cut Boys' Pinafores. No. 2.—Length of pinafore 30 inches, width of material 36 inches.

	In.
Length of sleeve	$15\frac{1}{2}$
Width	18
Collar	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Width	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Shoulder-strap	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Width (sloped to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches)	6
Wristband	7
Width	6
Do. of gusset	6

Cut 2 breadths 30 inches in length for the skirt, cut 1 breadth $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length for the sleeves, 2 in the width; cut 1 breadth $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length for the collar, 2 half-lengths, shoulder-straps 2 in the width, cut one against the other; cut 1 breadth

7 inches in length for wristbands 2 in the width, gussets 2 in the width; from the remainder cut the hem for the front 8 inches wide and 6 inches in length, and also the pockets.

10. Measures for an Apron.

	Yds. In.
Length	1 0
Width	1 9
Length of band	0 14
Width	0 1

11. To Cut out Shifts.—There are different methods of cutting shifts, depending partly on the width of the material. Irish linen is either yard wide or $\frac{7}{8}$. Calicos are of different widths, they are yard (36 inches) wide or sometimes more, $\frac{7}{8}$ (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches), $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ (27 inches), and $\frac{3}{8}$ (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

It is first necessary to ascertain the width of calico required, which depends on the quantity contained in the shift; to do this, take the measure of the person for whom it is to be made; the length of the shift is taken from the top of the shoulder, the measure of the width is taken over the shoulders and across the chest, to which is added one fifth for fulness; it may be more or less according to pleasure; this is the

measure for the top of the shift, and half as much again is the width of calico required; the calico of which it is to be made should be half this width, in order that 2 breadths should complete the measure; but if the calico is not so wide, a part of a breadth, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ must be added, and then as many more must be cut of the same size as will take up the remaining parts of the breadth.

For example—suppose the measures taken

	Yds. In.
Length	$1\ 13\frac{1}{2}$
Width	1 4
To the width add $\frac{1}{2}$ (8 inches) for fulness of shift	1 12
To which add half as much again (24 inches) for the whole width	2 0
Then half that width is to be the width of the calico	1 0
<hr/>	
Thus the quantity of calico re- quired is 2 breadths, 36 inches in width, $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length	2 27
Add for sleeves and gussets . . .	0 6
<hr/>	
	2 33
<hr/>	

The proportions of a shift. The width of a shift at bottom is usually $\frac{1}{3}$ more than the width at top, but it is sometimes cut twice the width; and the length is usually $\frac{1}{4}$ more than half the width at bottom.

To cut the skirt, take off $\frac{1}{3}$ at top to add to the bottom, this is called goring it; some are made with taking off more, and some with taking off $\frac{1}{4}$ part only; but between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ is a good proportion. There are different methods of Cutting the Gores:

1st. By taking the gores off one side of the skirt, and putting them reversed on the other side.

2nd. By taking the gores off each side of the upper half of the skirt, and putting them on the lower half reversed.

3rd. By cutting the breadths across and reversing one breadth, the effect of this is the same as of Method 2, and is called cutting a cross shift.

4th. When the skirt is of a breadth and a half, by taking the gores off each side of the whole breadth, and putting them upon the half-breadth.

5th. For children's shifts by taking the gores off whole breadths and putting them upon 2 half-breadths for a second shift.

12. To Cut Shifts according to the

different methods of goring them.—The same directions serve for any sized shift, according to the scale for each; in the following examples we will assume that the length is 1 yard $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches (or $\frac{5}{3}$), the width of calico 36 inches, the width of the shift at top 24 inches.

Method 1. By taking the gores off one side, reversing and putting them on the other side.—The calico being cut for the length of 2 breadths, fold it across in half to a thread, pin the selvedges even together, divide the calico on the fold at top into 3, mark $\frac{1}{3}$ for the gore and add 3 inches more (which measure is to be added on the other side), measure 3 inches on the same side at bottom; fold the calico from the division marked at top to the 3 inches at bottom, pin it down, crease it and cut it carefully through the crease, beginning at the widest end, let another girl hold the other end, while the one is cutting; take out the pins, reverse the gores and pin them on the opposite side of the skirt, the selvedge to the selvedge, this will make the top 24 inches, which is half the width of the skirt at bottom.

Method 2. By taking the gores off each side of the upper half of the skirt and putting them on the lower half.—Fold the calico as before, and fold

it again in half across and crease it, unfold it, and fold it in half lengthways; divide each half at top into 3, fold each side from $\frac{1}{3}$ to the selvedge on the crease across the breadth, crease it and cut it carefully as before; reverse the gores and put them on each side of the lower half of the breadth, the selvedge to the selvedge.

Method 3. By cutting a cross shift.—Fold the calico across in half and cut it to a thread, join the seams, fold the skirt lengthways so that the seams should lay one upon the other; if there are more than 2 breadths, the seams of the whole breadths must lay one upon the other; pin them together, measure $\frac{1}{3}$ on the top and the same from the opposite cross corner at the bottom; fold and crease the calico from one measure to the other, and to make sure that it is accurate, fold the skirt across in half, so as to bring the left-hand corner at top to the left-hand corner at bottom, then if it be found that the corresponding parts fit true, pin the calico and cut it carefully across upon the crease; then turn the breadths, the two narrow ends to form the top of the shift, and the wide ends the bottom.

To Cut Sleeves one against the other, join the breadth and fold the sleeve so that the seam

should lay down the middle, then measure on the top, from one side, the width of the top of the sleeve, and on the remainder the width for the wrist; measure from the opposite cross corner on the lower side, the width of the top of the sleeve, fold it across from one division to the other and cut it.

13. Patterns of Shifts.—No. 1. With the gores cut to Method 1, and the top of the shift made to turn over.

	Yds. In.
Width of calico	1 0
Length of shift	1 9
Width do. at top	0 30
Width do. at bottom	1 10
Sleeve in length	0 6
Do. width at bottom	0 12
Do. with the gusset	0 24
Material required	2 30

Cut off $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards for the 2 breadths, fold them across in half, pin them together, and fold them in half lengthways, measure $\frac{1}{2}$ on the top on one side, and cut the gores as directed for Method 1.

From the remaining 12 inches cut the sleeves, cut off 18 inches in the width, divide each side

into 3, crease across, then crease again in half the other way, turn down the end upon the lower side and crease it diagonally from the corner on the right to the second division on the opposite side; measure upon the end that is turned down $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the half crease, then fold and crease from the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the half crease upon the diagonal fold and cut it, sloping it out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and cut it straight from thence to the second division on the lower side; this is for one sleeve and the gusset in a piece; the ends are to be joined on the top of the sleeve; to cut the other sleeve, turn the end upon the upper side to make the diagonal fold, and proceed as before, or lay the diagonal fold of the first sleeve even upon the fold of the other, and cut to it.

Fold the skirt in half and divide it again at top in quarters, fold and crease it down upon the quarter, measure 8 inches upon the crease from the top, and from thence measure 1 inch across towards the sides, crease it from 1 inch to the quarter at top and cut it.

No. 2. With the gores cut to Method 2.

	Yds. In.
Length of shift	1 9
Width of calico	1 0

	Yds. In.
Width top of skirt	0 24
Do. bottom of skirt	1 12
Length of sleeve	0 6
Width do.	0 12
Gusset	0 6
Length of neck gusset	0 7
Width at top do.	0 4
Material required	2 24

Cut off $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards for the 2 breadths, fold them across in half; pin them together, fold them in half lengthways, measure $\frac{1}{2}$ on the top on each side for the gores, and cut them by Method 2; from the remaining 6 inches cut the sleeves and gussets; they may be cut in one piece, by folding the end upon the side and creasing it diagonally for the gusset, and joining the other end to the side that is turned down. Measure 11 inches down from the top of the skirt for the arm-holes. To cut out the neck, the skirt being folded in half, measure 5 inches on each side at top for the shoulders, measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the middle fold in front, and 4 inches on the fold in the back, crease it across from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches marked to the 5 inches marked, and slope it out 1 inch; or the corners may be sloped out with the needle and thread ac-

cording to the directions for cutting part of a circle. Cut the neck gussets from the piece sloped out for the neck.

No. 3. This pattern is cut with the shoulder-strap separate from the skirt, and the neck put into a band. The gores are cut by Method 3.

	Yds. In.
Length of shift	1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Width of calico	1 0
Do. skirt at top	0 30
Do. at bottom	0 41
Length of sleeve	0 7
Width	0 13
Gusset	0 5
Length of shoulder-strap . . .	0 13
Width (sloped to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$)	0 7
Length of binder	0 22
Width	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of band for neck (for front and back the same) . . .	0 22
Width	0 2
Material required	3 11

Cut off 2 yards 27 inches for the 2 breadths, join the breadths, fold them across in half, measure 6 inches on the fold from one side, and 6

inches from the other side at bottom; cut it according to the directions for goring, Method 3.

From the remaining 20 inches cut off 1 breadth for the sleeves and gussets, and then cut the shoulder-straps, and the binders in half lengths, and the band for the neck if it is required.

Cut the front down $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and put the border down each side.

No. 4. This is cut with the sleeve and gusset in a piece with the skirt.

	Yds. In.
Length	1 9
Width of calico $\frac{7}{8}$	0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skirt at top	0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. at bottom	1 11
Material required	3 11

Cut off 2 lengths of $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards, divide 1 length into 4, and add $\frac{1}{4}$ to each side of the whole breadth, add the 2 other parts to another breadth for a second shift; or if only one is to be cut, cut 1 breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length and 1 breadth of $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard in length, divide the latter into 4 and join the lengths, 2 for each side. Join the quarter breadths on each side of the whole breadth, and fold the piece in half across, tack it down even on each side; from the fold at top measure 6 inches down

upon the outer edge for the sleeve and mark it; mark 5 inches upon the edge below and crease it across; from thence with a thread of 5 inches in length, beginning from the 6 inches above, mark a quarter of a circle to the crease across; from thence fold the breadth to the corner at bottom, crease it and cut it; the other side is to be cut the same; then the sides are to be joined; to cut the neck, fold the skirt in half lengthways, measure 10 inches on each side at top for the shoulder and sleeve, from thence measure on each side $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches down, fold it across, and crease it for the front, measure 4 inches for the back; from $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in front measure 1 inch upon the crease, and fold it to the 10 inches on the shoulder, cut it, sloping it out a little at the corner; measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch down upon the middle of the front, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch upon the crease, cut it, and from thence round it $\frac{3}{4}$ inch above the crease to the corner.

Cut the shoulder the same at the back, round the corner and cut it straight to the middle, cut a slit $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches down the front; cut the band for the neck from the piece sloped off the side 2 inches wide, 38 inches in length, and cut the hem for the slit in front 1 inch wide, 10 inches in length.

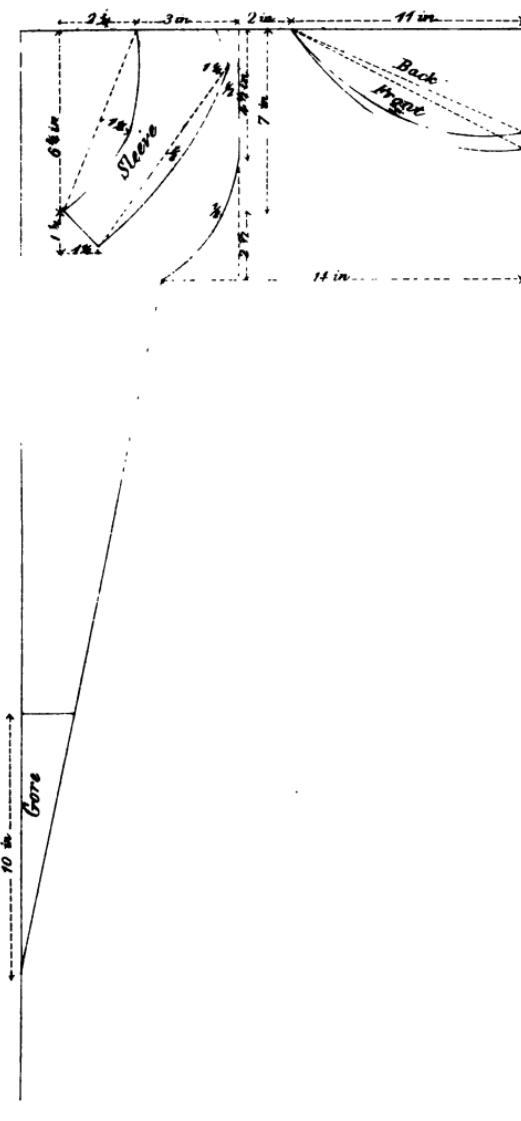
No. 5. This pattern is for a fine shift.

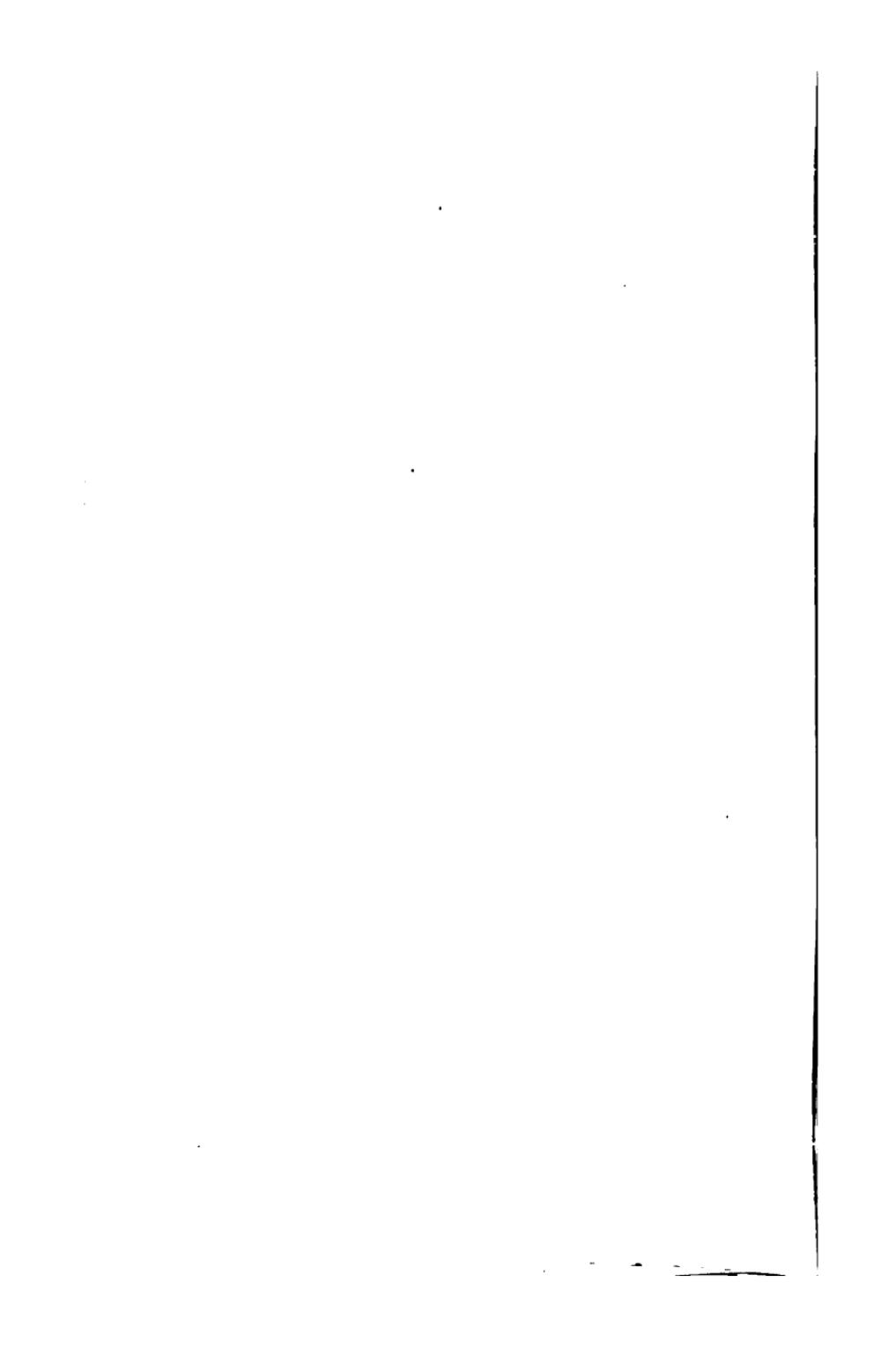
	Yds. In.
Length of shift	1 9
Width of calico	1 3
Skirt at top	0 23
Do. at bottom	1 7
Material required	2 18

Cut off 2 yards 18 inches for 2 breadths, fold it across in half, and pin the sides together, fold it again in half lengthways; measure $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches at top from each side, from thence measure down 7 inches for the arm-hole, and again $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and crease it from the top; from the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, fold and crease it across the breadth, and measure 14 inches upon the crease from the middle; from the 7 inches measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across towards the outer side, measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches upon the crease from the top to the 7 inches; cut straight down, slope out a little to the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and then slope out to the 14 inches.

Measure 10 inches from the bottom of the skirt upon the outer edge, from thence fold and crease it to the 14 inches marked above, and cut it off; from this piece cut off 10 inches for the gores; reverse them and pin them upon the skirt, the selvedge to the selvedge.

Measure 2 inches on the top for the shoulder, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches down the middle of the front, and 4

N^o 5.



inches down the back, crease the front from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the 2 inches on the shoulder, slope it out $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Cut the back the same.

Cut the sleeves from the piece cut out for the arm-hole. First cut paper for a pattern 8 inches in length, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. Measure on the top 1 inch from the right side, from thence measure 3 inches, there will remain $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; from the $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches measure down $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, from thence $\frac{1}{4}$ inch down, and from thence $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across; from thence crease and cut to the $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; from the top of the right side measure down $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, from thence measure across $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, crease it from the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the 1 inch at top and cut it; again from the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch above fold and crease to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch below, cut this, sloping it round $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, then crease from the 3 inches at top to the $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches below, and slope it out $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

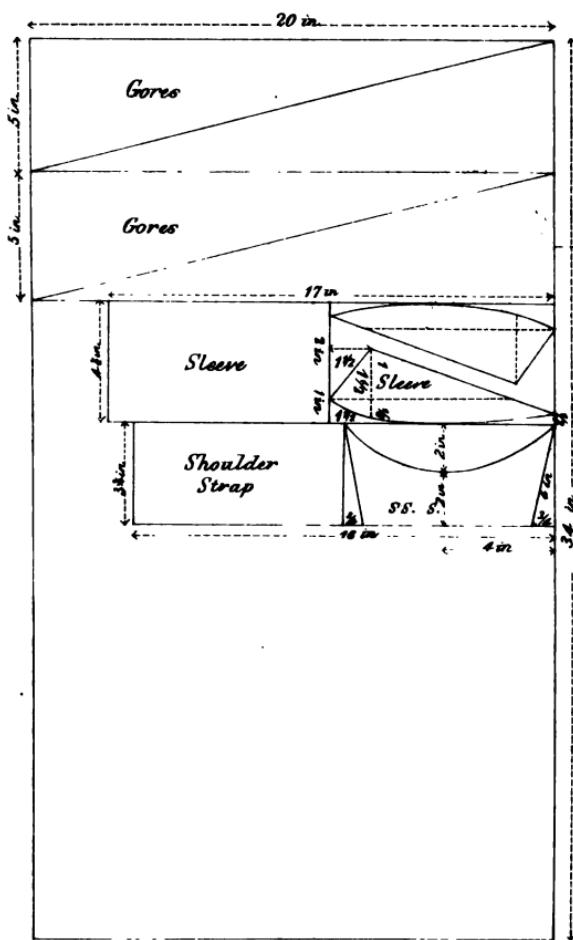
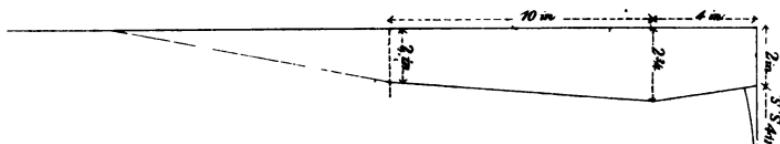
To cut the sleeve to the paper pattern, pin the pattern upon the calico, the calico remaining folded at top, pin the straight end of 3 inches to a thread upon the folded edge, and pin the pattern down even, cut the calico to allow $\frac{1}{8}$ inch for turning in the edges; the ends from the $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch are to be joined for the top of the sleeve; the

- slope of the sleeve from the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch below to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at top fits to the slope of the arm-hole ; the folded side at top forms the under part of the sleeve ; the slope from the 3 inches to the $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches is finished with a border round the arm.

No. 6. This pattern is cut with the shoulder-
straps separate from the skirt.

	Yds. In.
Length	1 13
Width of calico	0 34
Do. skirt at top	0 29
Do. at bottom	0 44
Material required	3 2

Cut 2 lengths of 1 yard 9 inches for the skirt ; cut another length of 20 inches, from which cut 10 inches in the width for the gores ; cut 5 inches for each pair; cross these from the opposite corners, and cut them ; from the remainder of the breadth cut $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width 17 inches in length for a pair of sleeves, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and 17 inches in length for a pair of shoulder-straps ; pin the gores upon the breadths. Fold the skirt in half lengthways, measure 4 inches from the top upon the outer edge and from thence measure 10 inches down ; measure 2 inches from the outer edge upon the top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across from the



N° 6.

4 inches, and 2 inches across from the 10 inches; cut it from the 2 inches at top to the $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, from thence to the 2 inches measured across from the 10 inches, and from thence slope it off to the gores below.

To cut the sleeves, first cut a paper pattern; cut the paper $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 3 inches in width; measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at top from the right side, measure 1 inch on the lower end from the same side, there will remain 2 inches; measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on each side from the lower end, and crease it across from the one $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the other; measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch upon that crease from the left side, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the right side; then crease it and cut it from the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at top to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch marked on the crease, and from thence to the 1 inch, slope it out in a slight curve from the 1 inch to the $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on the crease, and from thence to the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at top.

To cut the calico, lay the crease from the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch straight upon the thread of the calico, pin it down even to the threads and cut it, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch all round the pattern for turning in; to cut the other sleeve, reverse the pattern and cut it against the first, being careful to lay the crease from the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch upon the thread of the calico as before.

To cut the paper pattern for the shoulder-strap, cut the paper 8 inches in length and 4 inches in width ; measure on the right side $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from each corner, from thence fold and cut to the opposite corners ; fold the paper across in half, crease it and mark 2 inches from the left side on the crease, fold the paper from the 2 inches to the corners on the left at each end, and slope it out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

To cut the calico to the pattern, fold it in half to a thread, lay the crease of the pattern upon the thread, pin it down even, cut it round, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to turn in ; the shoulder-strap may be easily cut without a pattern by the measures given.

14. Shifts for Children.—No. 1. Length of shift 20 inches, width of material 27 inches. Each shift takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ breadth, therefore two should be cut together.

Cut 3 breadths 20 inches in length, divide one breadth in half lengthways, pin the 2 whole breadths together down the selvedge, measure 6 inches on the top and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at bottom on each side, crease it and cut it off for the gores ; pin the 2 half-breadths together, and pin the gores on each side.

Cut off a breadth 13 inches in length, from which cut 2 pair of linings $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width; from the remainder of the breadth cut 2 pair of sleeves, in the width, with the gusset in a piece.

Join the seams; measure down 6 inches for the arm-holes, fold the skirt in half down the front, measure at the top one-third from each side, cut it down from thence $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, sloping it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch towards the outer edge; cut the back the same; hem it all round, and overcast 3 or 4 stitches at the corners where it is cut down.

Child's Shift, No. 2. With the body and sleeves in a piece; length 27 inches, width of calico 27 inches.

Cut off 1 yard 18 inches, fold it in half across, measure from the top on each side $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the outer edge for the sleeve; from thence measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and from thence $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches down, crease it from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches last measured to the first measure, and slope it out 1 inch; from thence crease it and cut it to the bottom of the skirt; join the seams from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches first measured; hem the bottom of the sleeves and of the skirt; cut the neck by the directions for No. 1. This is a very good pattern for a child's shift, and may be cut in the same proportions of any size. Linings

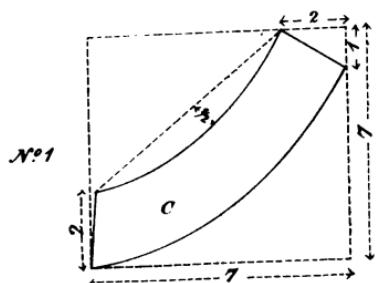
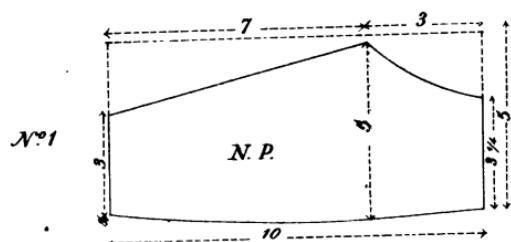
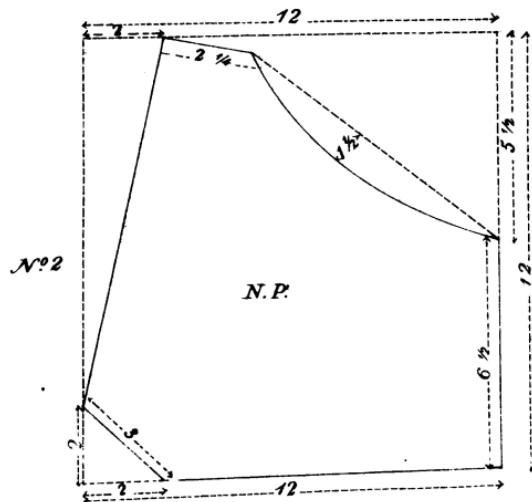
and shoulder-straps may be added if required. The pieces cut off for goring may be added to two breadths of 18 inches in width for gores to another shift, for which another breadth of 9 inches will be required for sleeves and gussets.

15. To Cut a Woman's Night Shift.

—No. 1.

	Yds. In.
Length	1 15
Width of calico	0 34
Length of sleeve	0 21
Width of two do. 17 inches to 12	0 29
Length of neck-piece	0 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Width	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of collar	0 14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Width	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of wristband	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Width	0 7
Band to collar	0 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Width	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Material required	4 0

Cut off 2 yards 35 inches for 2 breadths; 1 breadth of 21 inches for the sleeves and neck-piece; and 1 breadth of 16 inches for the collar





and band, the wristbands, and the lining to the neck-piece.

Cut the parts as follows, first cutting a paper pattern of the neck-piece and collar to Plate 6, No. 1 :

Fold the breadths across in half, join the seams, fold it again in half lengthways, fold it across in half and crease it, measure 3 inches on the fold at top on each side, cut off the half gores, reverse them and pin them on the lower half of the skirt.

From the breadth, cut off for the sleeves, cut 5 inches in the width for the neck-piece ; join the remainder of the breadth lengthways, cut the sleeves across one against the other, 17 inches at top, 12 inches at the wrist.

Cut the neck-piece to the paper pattern ; fold the calico in half across to a thread, pin the middle of the back of the pattern to the thread ; the width of the back is lengthways of the calico.

To cut the collar, cut 15 inches in width, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, from the breadth of 16 inches in length ; measure down $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and crease the calico across, lay the middle of the pattern of the collar to a thread upon the crease, pin it down even, cut it to the pattern, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch for turning in ; cut the lining in half lengths ;

reverse the pattern, lay the middle of the half back on the upper edge, pin it even upon the slope that is cut out from the collar.

Cut the wristbands two in the length, the band to the collar, and the lining to the neck-piece in half-lengths.

Night Shift, No. 2.

	Yds. In.
Length	1 14
Width of calico	1 0
Length of sleeve	0 23
Width 21 inches to 15	0 36
Neck-piece	0 24½
Width	0 12½
Length of collar	0 19½
Width	0 8½
Length of wristband	0 8½
Width	0 7
Length of lining	0 18
Width	0 3
Material required	4 30½

This pattern takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ breadths. Cut off 3 lengths of 1 yard 14 inches, divide one breadth in half lengthways.

Cut in half across the remaining half-breadth

for the sleeves, join them ; cut them, one against the other, allowing 21 inches for the top of the sleeve, and the remaining 15 inches for the wrist.

Cut off $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width for the neck-piece ; cut $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width for the lining. Cut the collar and the wrist-bands from the remainder of the breadth, and cut the linings from the slope of the neck-piece.

Cut the neck-piece to the paper pattern, Plate 6, No. 2.

Cut the muslin border 2 inches in width, 4 yards in length.

Night Shift, No. 3.

This is made with a wide shoulder-piece. It takes 2 breadths.

	Yds. In.
Length of skirt	1 16
Width of calico	1 0
Length of sleeve	0 20
Width do. 18 inches to 14 . .	0 32
Sleeve gusset	0 5
Length of collar	0 14
Width	0 4
Length of band	0 17

	Yds. In.
Width of band	0 3
Length of shoulder-piece	0 10
Width do. $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches to $3\frac{1}{2}$ with linings	0 18
Material required	3 26

Cut off two lengths of 1 yard 16 inches; cut off 20 inches for the sleeves, and from the remainder cut the collar; cut off 10 inches for the shoulder-pieces, and from the remainder of this breadth cut the bands, two in the length, and the gussets.

Cut the sleeves, the shoulder-pieces, and the linings, severally, one against the other.

Measure $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches on the straight side of the shoulder-piece from the widest end; the front of the body is to be gathered so far, and to be put on plain on the remaining part. The top of the sleeve is to be put into the narrow end, and the fulness gathered into it. The back, is to be gathered and put into the shoulder-piece and the collar.

Fold the piece for the collar in half, measure down 1 inch on the middle fold, and slope it down to the corners on the same side; measure on the ends 1 inch from the top and slope it, rounding it

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the middle of each half, to the middle fold.

16. To Cut a Woman's Night Jacket.

	Yds. In.
Length of jacket	0 32
Width of calico	1 3
Length of sleeve	0 20
Width	0 18
Length of collar	0 19
Width	0 10
Length of wristband	0 10
Width	0 4
Gusset, G 1	0 7
Do. G 2	0 4
Material required	2 22

Cut 2 lengths of 32 inches for the skirt, join the breadths; fold it, laying one seam upon the other, and crease it lengthways; measure from the right side at top 36 inches, and measure the same from the opposite side crossways at the bottom, crease it and cut it; reverse one breadth, and divide it lengthways in half for the front.

Cut off 1 breadth 20 inches for the sleeves, slope off 4 inches for the wristbands.

Cut off 10 inches in length, out of which cut

the collar in half-lengths; sleeve gussets two in the width; neck gussets one in the width.

Cut the muslin border for the collar, 2 inches wide, 1 yard in length.

17. To Cut a Woman's Flannel Waistcoat.

	Yds. In.
Length of waistcoat	0 24
Width of flannel	0 30
Length of sleeve	0 7
Width	0 12
Do. gusset	0 5
Length of neck gusset	0 6
Width at top	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Material required	1 14

Cut 2 breadths 25 inches in length, measure 17 inches on the top of one breadth, and the same from the opposite side crossways at the bottom, fold the breadth and cut it for the 2 half fronts.

From the second breadth cut 18 inches in width for the back; measure $\frac{3}{4}$ at the top and the same from the opposite corner across, fold it and cut it; from the remaining 12 inches cut the sleeves one in the width, the sleeve gussets two in the width, and neck gussets two in the width.

18. To Cut a Woman's Wrapping Gown.

	Yds. In.
Length	1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Width of calico	1 4
Length of sleeves	0 22
Width do. at top	0 24
Do. at wrist	0 16
Length of neck-piece	0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Width do.	0 11
Length of shoulder-strap	0 9
Width do.	0 3
Neck gusset	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of arm-hole	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Insertion border 3 inches wide, length	0 9
Worked border 2 inches wide . .	7 11
Material required	4 0

Cut off 2 breadths of 1 yard 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, cut the gores 6 inches at top to 1 inch at bottom from one side, to put on the other side of the breadths.

Cut off 22 inches in length for the sleeves, cut one against the other 24 inches at top, 16 inches at the wrist.

Cut off 9 inches 22 inches in width for the

neck-piece in half-lengths, for the shoulder-straps two in the width, and for the neck gussets.

Fold the sleeves in half lengthways, measure 3 inches down on the sloped sides, and slope it round for the top.

Having joined the seams of the skirt, measure $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the top for the shoulder-straps, and cut it across from one shoulder-strap to the other. Cut the front down the middle. The gusset is to be let into the shoulder-strap, and gathered in with the top of the shift. The neck-piece is to be folded in half lengthways, and put lengthways on the back; the half-ends are to be put upon the front; the corner will come upon the gusset; the other half of the neck-piece will be felled down at the back for the lining.

The insertion border 8 inches in length is to be put on the wristband, with the worked borders reversed, one up and one down, on each side. The remainder of the worked border is to be put on the right side of the front, continued round the neck-piece, and 11 inches down the front on the left side. Strings are to be put down the front, and on the end of the neck-piece.

<i>Scale for Shirts.</i>	Col. 1 Fig. 1.	Col. 2. Fig. 2.	Col. 3. Fig. 3.
	yd. in.	yd. in.	yd. in.
Quantity required	2 6	2 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15
Proper width of calico	0 24	0 27	0 30
Whole length of body	1 16	1 22	1 26
Piece cut from front, width			0 8
length			0 12
Quantity of linen, width			0 15
length			0 14
Length of arm-hole	0 8	0 8	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sleeves, width at top	0 13	0 16	0 15
wrist	0 11	—	—
length down selvedge	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collar, width	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7
length down selvedge	0 14	0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14
Band, width			
length down selvedge			
Linings, width	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
length down selvedge	0 14	0 17	0 16
Wristband, width	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4
length down selvedge	0 7	0 7	0 7
Shoulder-straps, width	0 2		0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
length down selvedge	0 7		0 10
Gussets, 1. Sleeve	0 5	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5
2. Neck	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Side	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Scale for Shirts.</i>	Col. 4. Fig. 4.	Col. 5. Fig. 5.	Col. 6. Fig. 6.
Quantity required	2 34	2 31	3 8
Proper width of calico	0 24	0 34	1 0
Whole length of body	1 28	1 34	2 0
Piece cut from front, width	0 8	0 16	0 18
length	0 13½	0 16	0 17
Quantity of linen, width	0 27	0 27	0 27
length	0 15	1 0	1 0
Length of arm-hole	0 8½		
Sleeves, width at top	0 16	0 18	0 22
length down selvedge	0 21	0 20	0 22
Neck-piece, width			0 5
length			0 24½
Collar, width	0 4 0	0 5	0 5
length down selvedge	0 15½	0 15	0 16
Band, width	0 2 0	2½	0 2½
length	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½
Linings, width	0 8 0	8 0	9
length down selvedge	0 21	0 26	0 24½
Wristband, width	0 6 0	9 0	9
length down selvedge	0 8½	0 9 0	9
Shoulder-straps, width	0 2½	0 2½	
length down selvedge	0 6 0	9	
Gussets, 1. Sleeve	0 5½	0 6½	0 7
2. Neck		0 4½	
3. Side	0 2½	0 3 0	3

Scale for Shirts.

	Fig. 7.	Fig. 8.
	yd. in.	yd. in.
Quantity required for one shirt	2 24	3 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Proper width of calico	0 33	0 34
Whole length of body	2 0 2 5	
Piece cut from front, width	0 14	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
length	0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 16
Quantity of linen, width	0 30	0 30
length	1 0 1 0	
Length of arm-hole		
Sleeves, width at top	0 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20
length down selvedge	0 23	0 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Neck-piece, width	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4
length	0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20
Collar, width	0 5	0 5
length down selvedge	0 14	0 16
Band, width	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2
length down selvedge	0 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 19
Linings, width		0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
length down selvedge		0 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wristbands, width	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7
length down selvedge	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9
Shoulder-straps, width		
length down selvedge		
Gussets, 1. Sleeve, 3 in. wide	0 7	0 7
2. Neck		
3. Side	0 5	0 5

**19. To Cut a Shirt to Scale, Col. 1,
Fig. 1.**

Length of shirt 27 inches.

Cut off the body.

Cut off the sleeves 2 in the width.

Cut off 1 breadth for the collar, the wristbands 2 in the length, the shoulder-straps 2 in the length, the linings and the gussets 4 in the length.

Cut the sleeves one against the other, 13 inches at top to 11 inches at the wrist. Cut the several parts according to Fig. 1, and the measures according to the scale.

**20. To Cut a Shirt to Scale, Col. 2,
Fig. 2.**

Length of shirt 30 inches.

Cut off the body.

Cut off 1 breadth for the sleeves, 1 in the width; from the remainder of the breadth cut the linings, the wristbands, and the collar.

Cut off 5 inches for the gussets G 1, G 2, and G 3; cut G 2, and G 3, according to the directions, p. 109. No shoulder-straps are required with this gusset.

Cut the several parts to Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

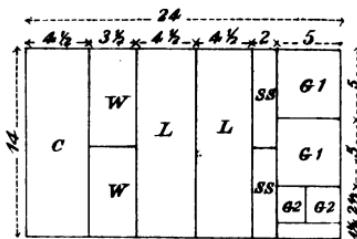
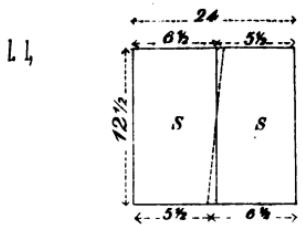
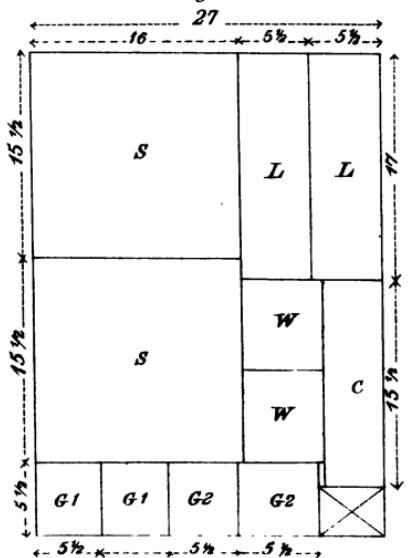
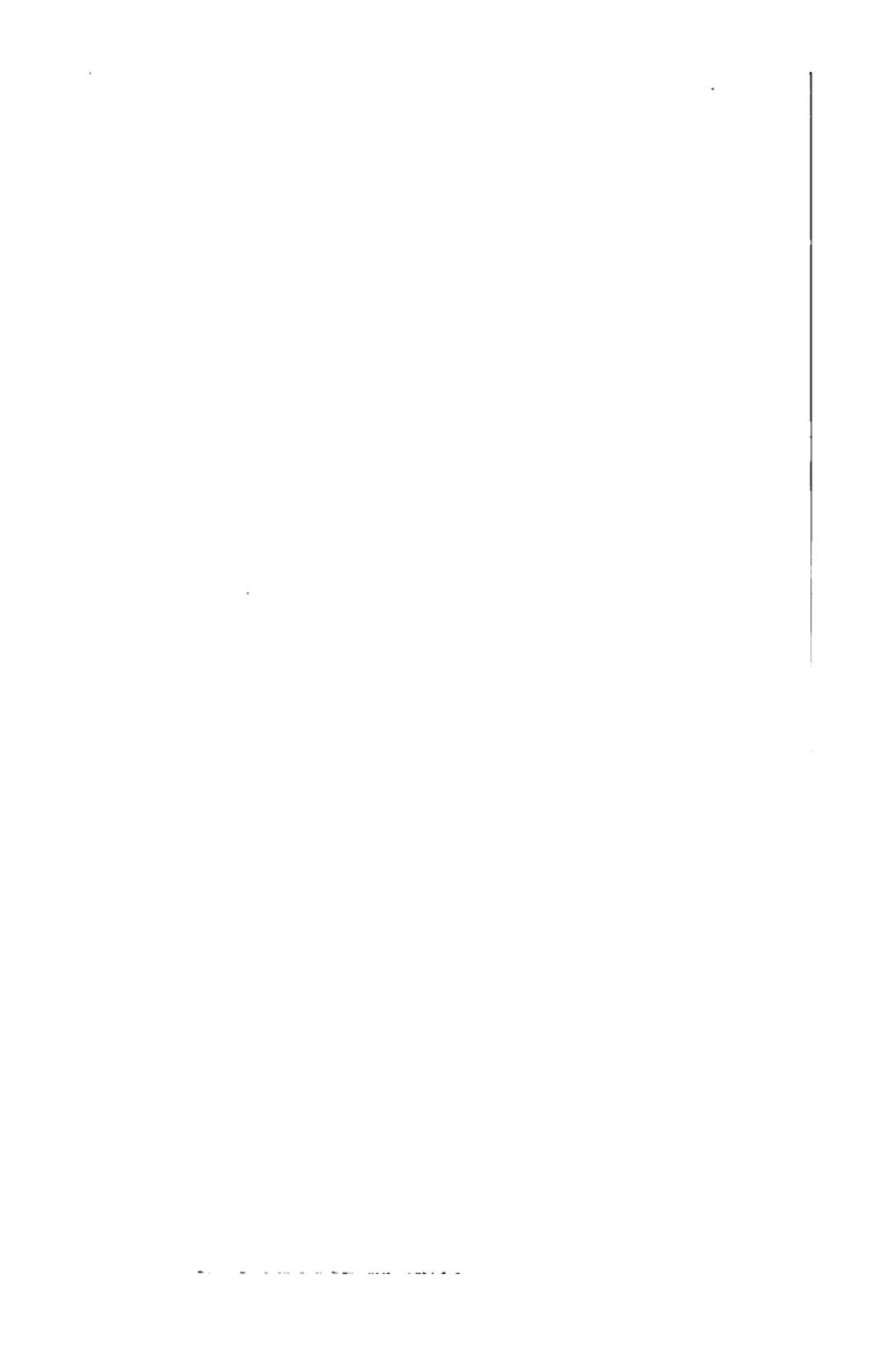


Fig. 2.



Scale 1/16 to an inch.



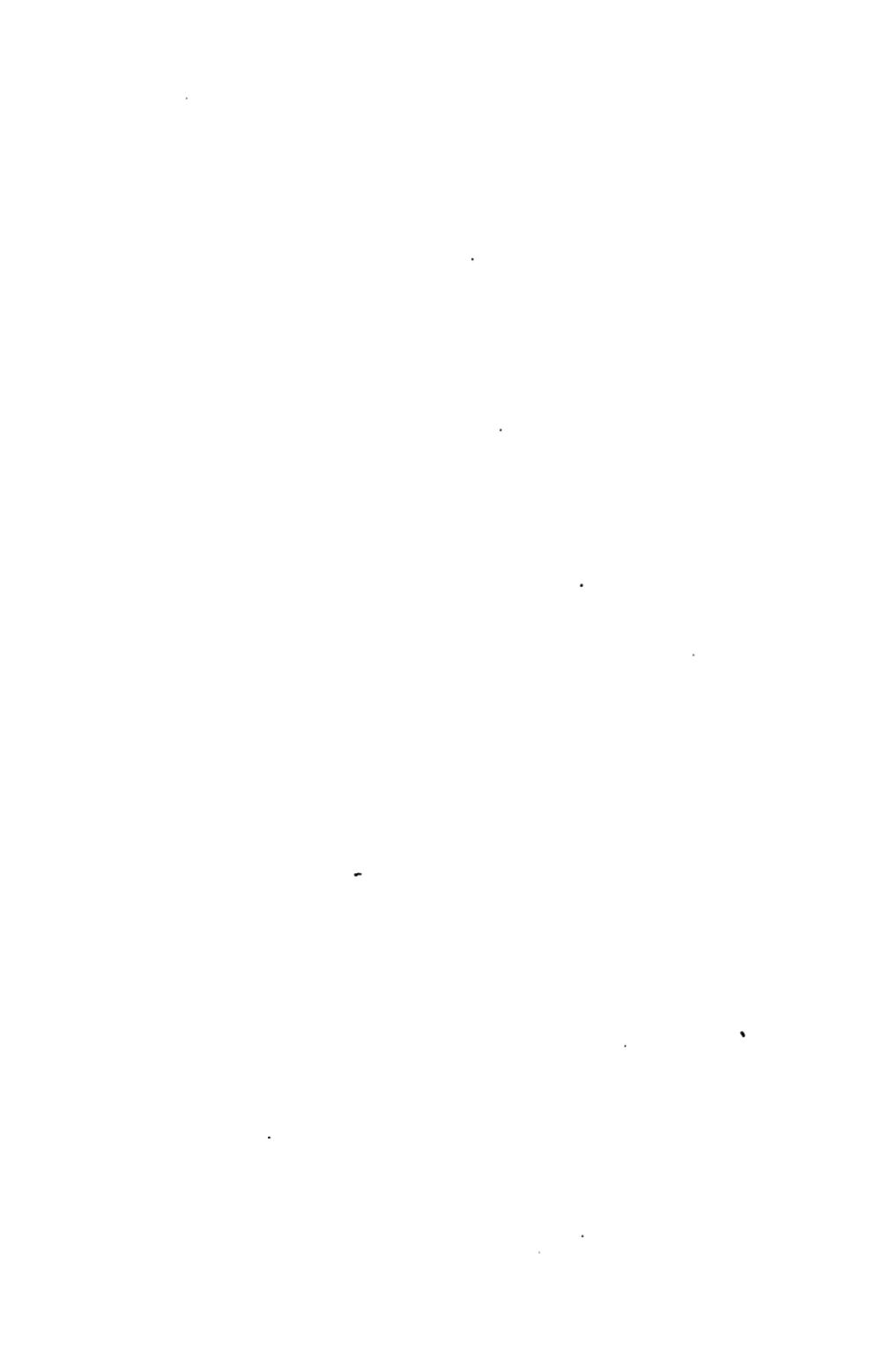
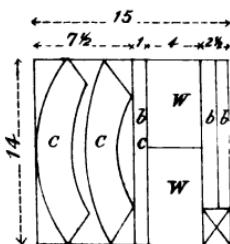
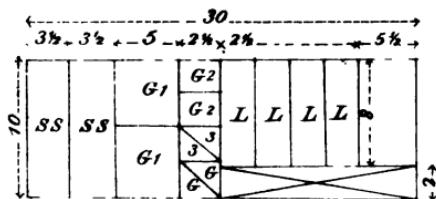
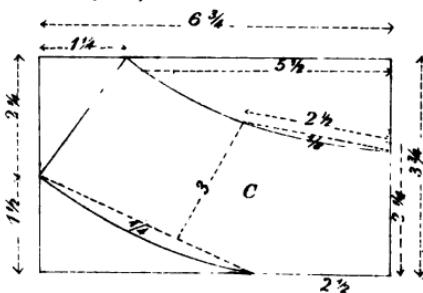
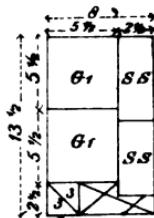
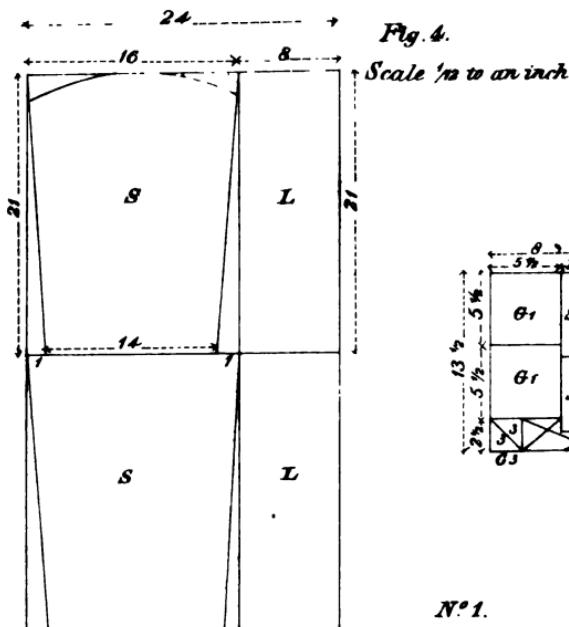


Fig. 3.



Paper pattern for Collar



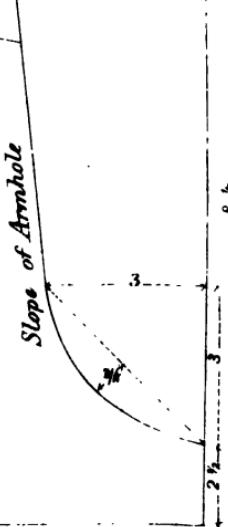
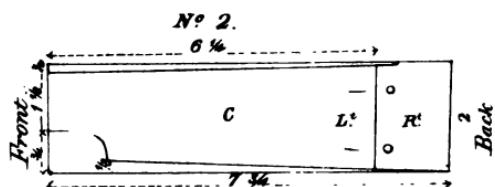


N° 1.

For the paper pattern

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$ to an inch

Slope on Shoulder



To face page 147.

**21. To Cut a Shirt to Scale, Col. 3,
Fig. 3.**

Length of shirt 32 inches.

Cut off the body.

Cut off the sleeves 2 in the width.

Cut off 1 breadth for the shoulder-straps, 2 in the width; the gussets G 1, 1 in the width; the gussets G 2, 1 in the width; G 3, half gussets in the same width, and linings 4 half-lengths in the width.

From the linen cut the collar and lining one against the other, the band to the collar, the wristbands 2 in the length, and the linings to the hems of the front.

Cut the parts to Fig. 3: For making see directions, p. 102.

**22. To Cut a Shirt to Scale, Col. 4,
Fig. 4.**

Length of shirt 33 inches.

Cut off the body.

Cut off the sleeves and the linings 1 of each in the width.

Cut the wristbands from the pieces sloped out for the arm-holes. Cut the gussets G 1, and G 3,

from the piece cut out of the front, and the shoulder-straps from the same piece, 1 in the width. From the linen cut the front and collar. If the wristbands are cut of linen, cut them 2 in the length.

Join the seams of the shirt and hem it; fold the body in half lengthways, tack in the linings, slope out the arm-holes of the shirt and lining together by the paper pattern, or by taking the measures upon the shirt according to the measures of the pattern, Fig. 4; crease the front of the shirt to a thread, cut it out for the plaited front, each side separately. Slope the shoulder down 1 inch to the arm-hole, in the front and on the back; slope out the top of the back to 1 inch in the middle; cut it down 4 inches for the opening in the middle of the back.

**23. To Cut a Shirt to Scale, Col. 5,
Fig. 5.**

Length of shirt 36 inches.

Cut off the body.

Cut off the sleeves 2 in the width, cut one against the other, 18 inches at top, 16 inches at the wrist.

Fig. 5.

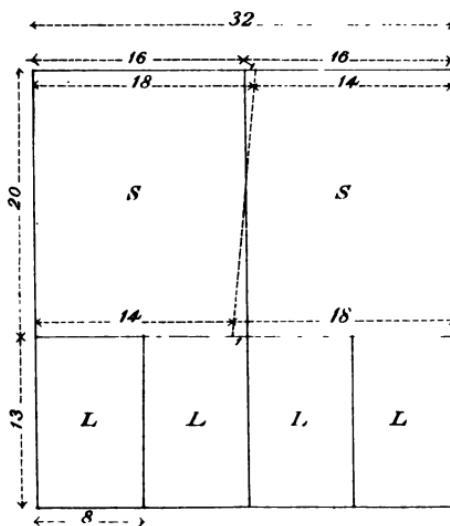


Fig. 5.

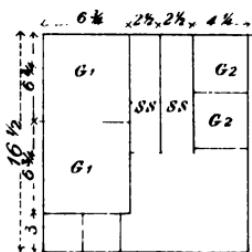
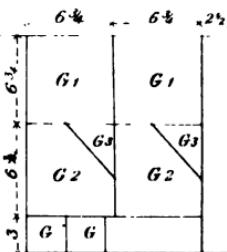


Fig. 5. *



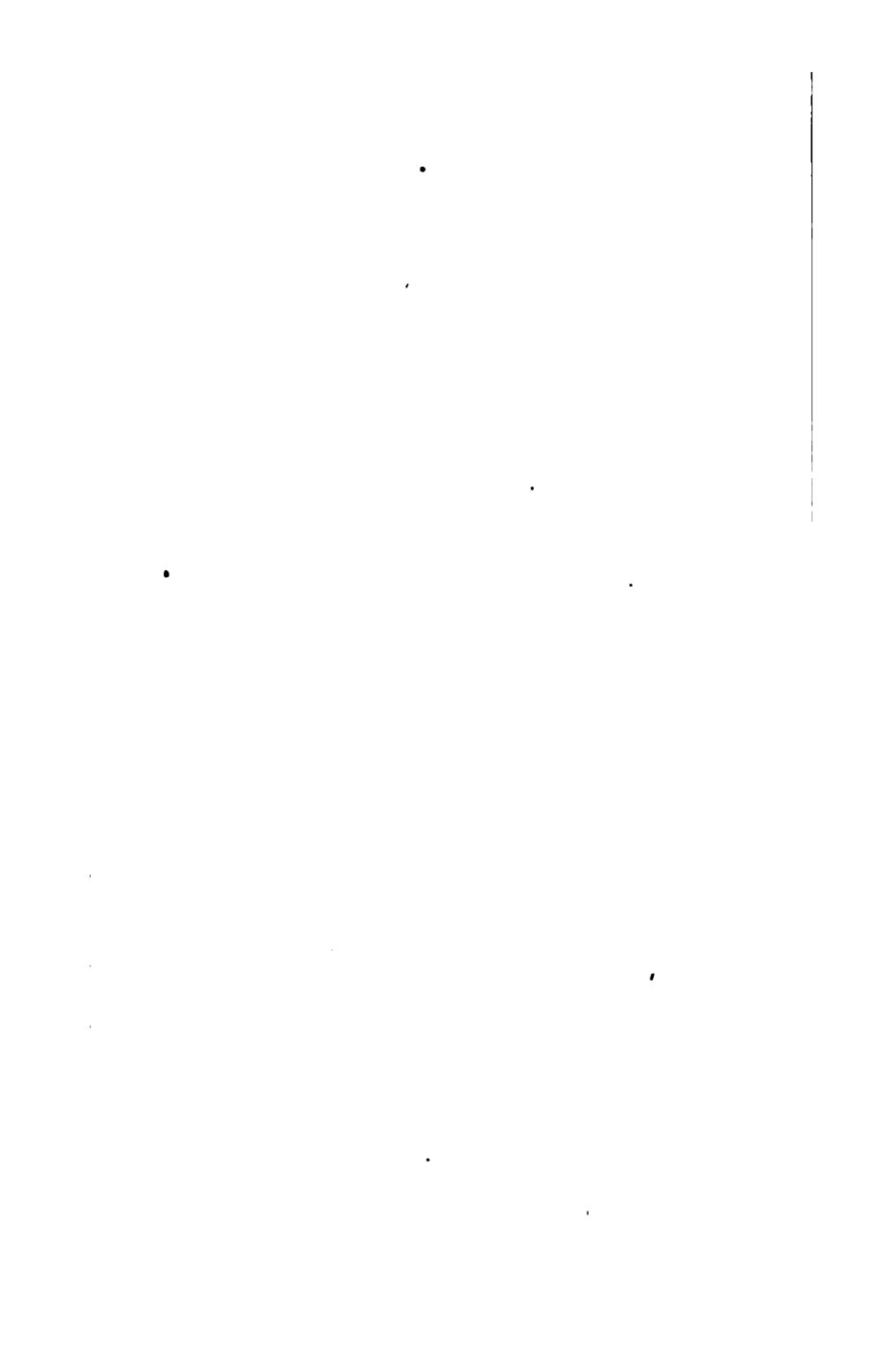


Fig. 6.

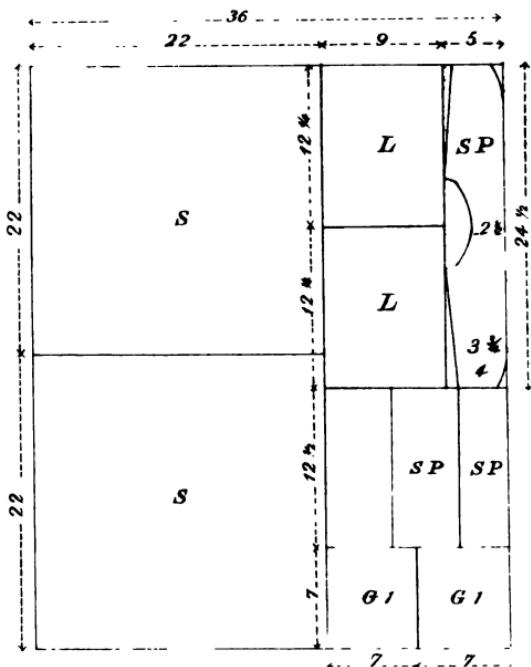
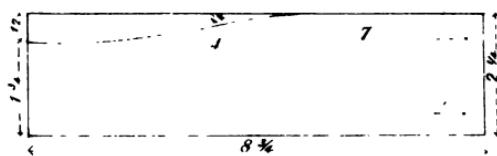


Fig. 6.
Paper pattern of Collar band.



Cut off the linings 4 in the width half-lengths.

From the piece cut out of the front cut the gussets, G 1, 1 in the width, the shoulder-straps 2 in the width, the gussets G 2, 1 in the width, G 3, and the band for the front.

If the gussets G 2, G 3, are cut to Fig. 5*, cut the gussets G 1, 2 in the width, and G 2, G 3, 2 in the width, and the band for the front.

From the linen cut out of one length one half-front, the collar, band to the collar, and bands to the wristbands; out of the other length the other half-front and the wristbands.

24. To Cut a Shirt to Scale, Col. 6, Fig. 6.

Length of shirt 37 inches.

Cut off the body.

Cut off the sleeves 1 in the width; from the remainder of the breadth cut 1 lining and the neck-piece in the width; the lining to the neck-piece 2 half-lengths in the width, and the gussets G 1, 2 in the width.

From the piece cut out of the front cut the other lining 2 half-lengths in the width and gussets G 3.

From the linen cut the half-fronts, bands, collars, and wristbands, as directed for Fig. 5.

The collar may be cut to patterns Fig. 8 or Fig. 9.

When the collar is detached from the shirt, a second band is put on the shirt, which will require $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches of linen in addition.

**25. To Cut a Shirt to Scale, Col. 7,
Fig. 7.**

Length of shirt 37 inches.

Cut off the body.

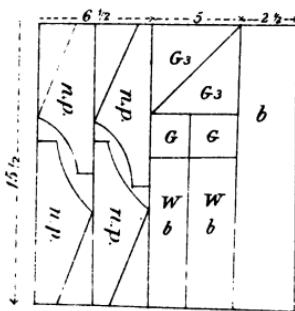
Cut off the sleeves 2 in the width.

From the piece cut out of the front cut the neck-piece and lining to it in 4 half-lengths, the side and wrist gussets, and the band for the front. The neck-pieces in this pattern are cut to a thread across the back.

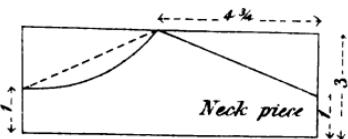
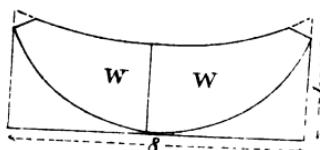
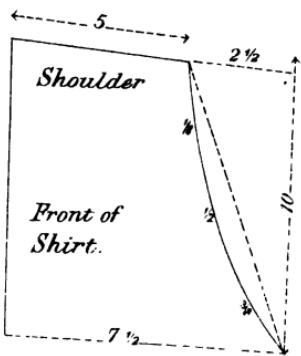
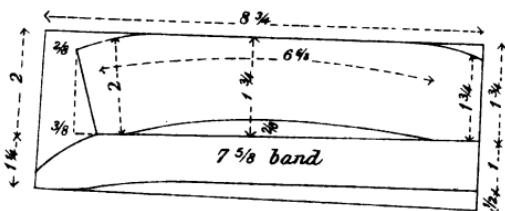
From the pieces cut out for the arm-holes cut the sleeve gussets. The selvedges are to be joined, and the gussets sloped to a point at the ends which are to be put into the sleeves. The sleeves are sloped off 1 inch at the wrist, and rounded off at the top to 2 inches measured on the sides; the top of the gusset is rounded off $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

From the linen cut one half-front 17 inches long

Fig. 7.

Scale of $\frac{1}{16}$ to an inch

Paper pattern

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$ to an inchCollar
and Band

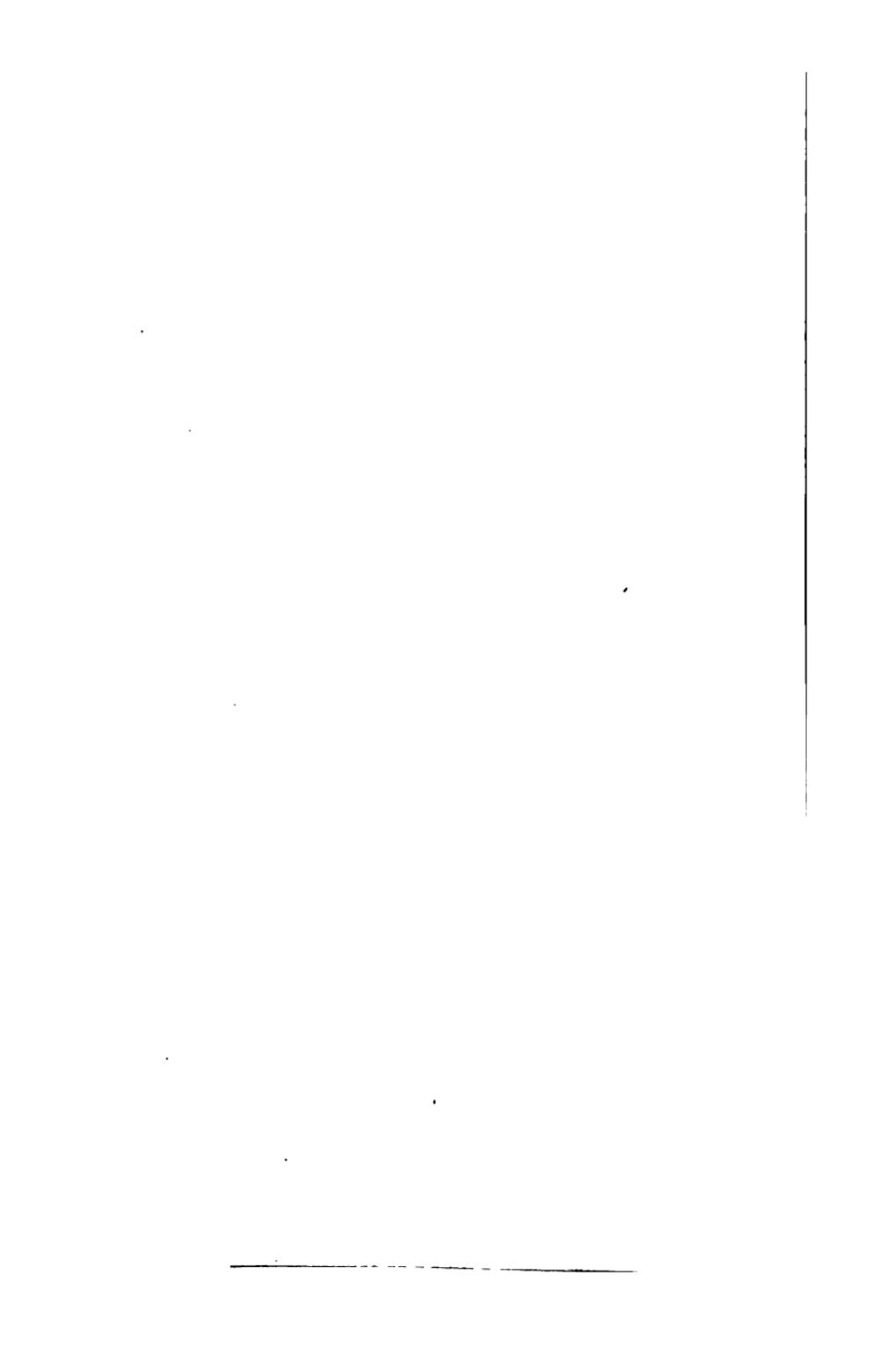


Fig. 8

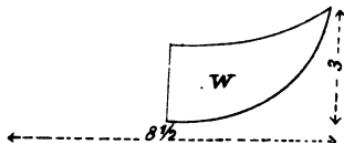
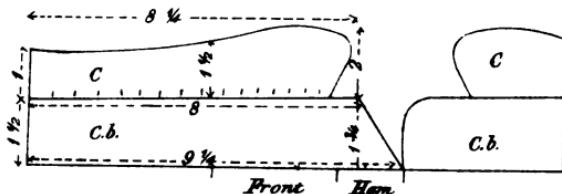
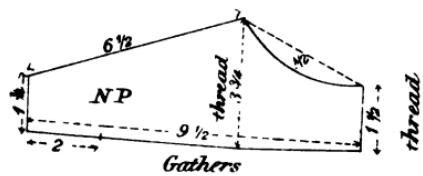


Fig. 9.

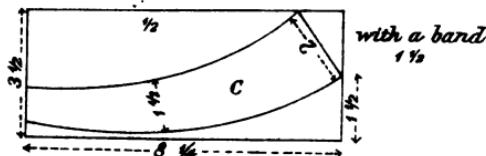
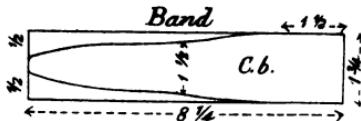


Fig. 10.



and $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and from the same breadth the collar and band to the collar; out of another length cut the other half-front, the wristbands, and bands to the wristbands.

The front is made with 8 plaits, the edge of one plait laid over the next $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, the shirt is put plain into the front and a plait laid over on each side.

To cut the collar. Cut a paper pattern to Fig. 7; cut it to the pattern, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch at the top and ends to turn over the lining, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch on the side to put into the band. Cut the lining at the top and ends exact to the paper pattern, allowing $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch on the lower side, which is to be put into the band. When this collar is made with a stiffening, the stiffening is cut exactly to the lining, and inserted between the collar and lining. Cut the band to the pattern, leave $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch all round for turning in.

26. To Cut a Shirt to Scale, Col. 8, Fig. 8.

Length of shirt, 40 inches.

Cut off the body.

Cut off the sleeves 2 in the width, cut one

against the other. Cut off the linings 4 half-lengths in the width.

From the piece cut out of the front cut the neck-piece in half-lengths; cut them to a paper pattern one against the other according to the figure (8). Cut the small gussets from the remainder.

When the wristbands are made of calico cut them from the pieces cut out for the arm-holes.

Cut the parts as follows:—Fold the body across, making the back 3 inches longer than the front, measure from the corner 5 inches on each side and round it off; pin the breadths together. To cut out the arm-holes, measure on the selvedge from the top 6 inches and 10 inches; on the top measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; and from the 6 inches measure $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across; fold and crease it from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and slope it out $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; again fold and crease it from the $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the 10 inches marked on the selvedge, and slope it out $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch; from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at top measure down $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and 5 inches across on the top; cut it from the 5 inches to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Then fold the calico across, folding the back $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch below the front,

and cut it to a thread; fold the front in half lengthways, measure $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the top on each side, and from thence cut it down 16 inches, and then cut it across to a thread.

To cut the sleeves:—Join them, cut one against the other 20 inches at top, 14 inches at the wrist. Fold them in half lengthways, pin the piece that is cut out for the arm-hole straight to a thread on the top, laying the thread as it is folded on the middle fold of the sleeve; cut round the top of the sleeve to the slope of the piece; if the top of the sleeve be too wide, the fulness is to be put into the end of the neck-piece.

From the linen cut the front $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and the half-fronts each $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. Cut the collar and the band to the collar in the width; the wristbands and the band to the wristbands in the width of the remainder. The front is to be made with double plaits. Cut the several parts from Fig. 8, or Figs. 9 and 10.

27. To Cut a Boy's Night Shirt to Scale, Fig. 1.

Length of shirt 41 inches, width of calico 32 inches.

	Yds. In.
Length of sleeve	0 16½
Do. width at top	0 13
Do. do. at wrist	0 9
Length of shoulder-strap	0 9½
Do. width	0 6
Length of collar	0 15
Do. width	0 8
Gusset, G 1	0 4
Do. G 2	0 3
Material required	3 0

Cut off the body 2 yards 10 inches.

Cut off 26 inches for the sleeves to be cut one against the other, for the collar, the shoulder-straps, and the gussets, according to Pl. 14, Fig. 1.

From the remainder of this piece may be cut another pair of shoulder-straps, a pair of gussets G 1, and 1 gusset G 2, for another shirt of the same size, consequently it would require 6½ inches less calico to cut the second shirt.

To cut the sleeves:—Having joined the piece for the sleeves and folded it, measure 13 inches on each end for the top of the sleeves; from thence measure 3 inches down to a thread and cut it, then fold it from the 3 inches on the opposite

Fig. 1.

Night Shirt (Boys size)

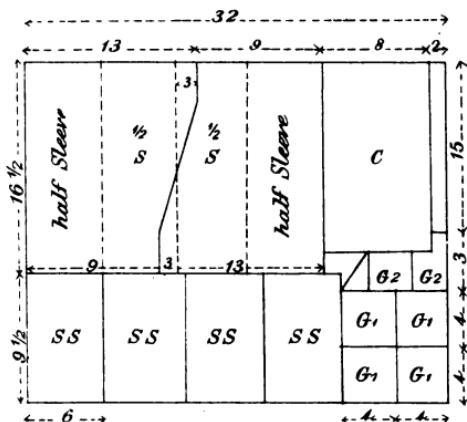
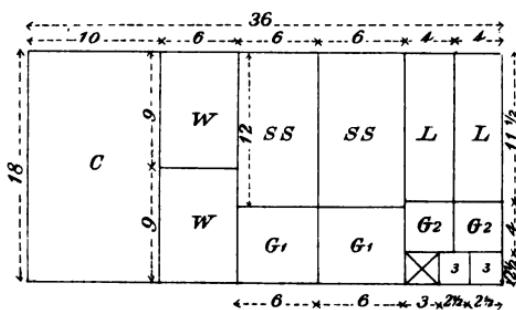


Fig. 2.

Night Shirt (Men's size)



sides and cut it across; the 3 inches are to be turned up to form the cuffs.

28. To Cut a Night Shirt, No. 1.

Length of shirt 1 yard 6 inches, width of calico 86 inches.

	Yds. In.
Sleeve, length	0 21
Do. width	0 16
Collar, length	0 18
Do. width	0 12
Wristbands, length	0 9
Do. width	0 6
Linings, length	0 21
Do. width	0 4
Shoulder-straps, length	0 11½
Do. width	0 4
Gussets, G 1	0 6
Do. G 2	0 4
Arm-hole	0 10
Slit at side	0 13
Front open	0 14
Material required	3 15

Cut off the body 2 yards 12 inches.

Cut off the sleeves 2 in the width, and 1 lining from the same breadth. Cut off 18 inches for the

collar, the wristbands, the shoulder-straps, the other lining in 2 half-lengths, and the gussets. Cut the several parts according to Fig. 2, Pl. 14.

To Cut a Night Shirt, No. 2.

Length of shirt 1 yard 4 inches, width of calico 35 inches.

This shirt is made with 2 gussets reversed upon the shoulder.

	Yds. In.
Sleeve, length	0 21
Do. width	0 16
Collar, length	0 18
Do. width	0 10
Wristbands, length	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$
Do. width	0 6
Hems for front	0 13
Do. width	0 3
Gussets, G 2	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Do. G 2, No. 2	0 7
Material required	3 11

Cut off the body 2 yards 8 inches.

Cut off 39 inches, out of which cut the sleeves 2 in the width, the 2 hems for the front, the collar, the wristbands 1 in the width, the gussets, G 2, No. 2, 2 in the width, and G 2, 1 in the width.

Neck gusset G 2, No. 2, is to be put in on the shoulder towards the sleeve, and neck gusset G 2 towards the collar, the points of the two gussets to join.

29. To Cut Frocks for Children.

No. 1. For a child of 5 years of age.

Length of skirt when made 18 inches, width of material 1 yard or $\frac{5}{8}$ ths.

Length of sleeve $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, width of ditto 10 inches; hem $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, tuck 4 inches, for turning in at top 4 inches.

Cut off 2 breadths 1 yard in length for the skirt. Cut off $20\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, 4 inches in width for the band of the neck; then cut off 2 breadths from the remainder of the width 7 inches in length for the body, and cut off $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and 20 inches in width for the sleeves; from the remainder cut the shoulder-straps 4 inches in width, and the remaining 4 inches add to the length cut off for the band; if the material is only $\frac{5}{8}$ ths, cut off another breadth of 8 inches to make the band in 3 parts.

Fold 1 breadth in half for the front, and divide the other breadth for the backs; lay them together even to a thread, and cut the arm-holes $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches

in width and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. Slope off 1 inch on each side of the front at the waist, and slope off 1 inch from the middle of the back at the waist, slope it out a little at the waist under the arm; fold the shoulder-strap in half, slope it off 1 inch in the width towards the front; and slope off 1 inch on the end which is to be put on the back. Fold the sleeve in half, slope off 2 inches on the sides from the bottom of the sleeve to the top; slope off $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the middle at the bottom to the sides. Measure 2 inches from the top on the sloped sides, round it off to the middle on one half, and on the other half slope it out $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch for the slope of the arm-hole.

No. 2. Length of skirt when made 1 yard. It takes 3 breadths.

This may be cut to the paper pattern of No. 3. Measure the width for the front 2 thirds more than the width of the pattern; pin the cotton upon the pattern straight to a thread down the middle; lay it even upon the shoulder from the $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches marked on the shoulder, and crease the cotton straight down to a thread; lay that crease straight upon the dotted line of the pattern from the $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch marked on the bottom line; pin it down in 2 or 3 places to fix it; cut the remainder to the

pattern as before ; the fulness in the front is then to be drawn by a thread run across in 3 rows ; the back may be either cut full, or to the pattern, No. 3.

30. To Cut a Paper Pattern for Frock Body, No. 3.

Length of skirt 1 yard. It takes 3 breadths.

For the front.—Cut the paper evenly $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 9 inches wide. Measure from the top on both sides, and mark the following measures :—

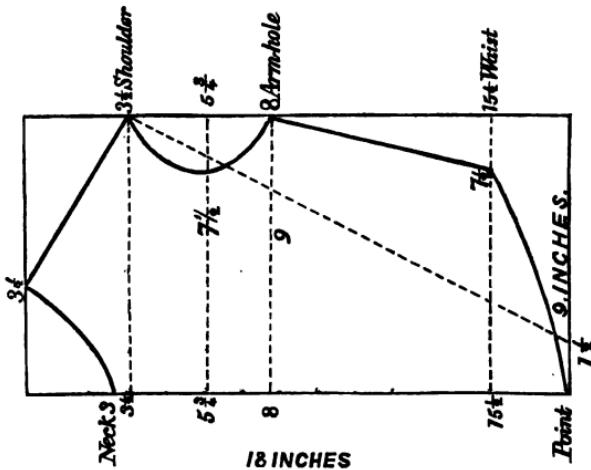
	In.
Top of the shoulder	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Slope of arm-hole	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Bottom of arm-hole	8
The waist	$15\frac{1}{2}$

Measure on the left side only 3 inches for the neck.

Fold and crease the paper across from the measure on one side to the same measure on the other side.

From the left side mark the following measures :

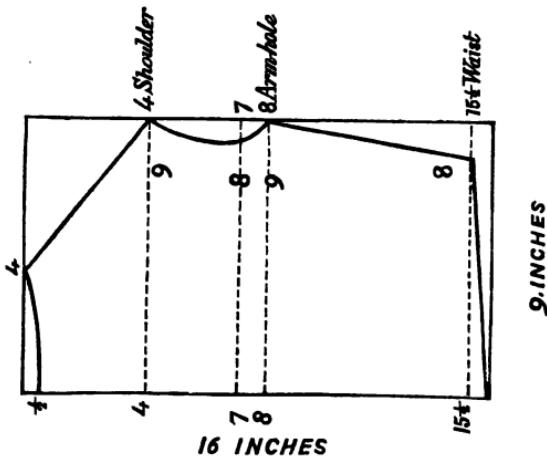
	In.
On the top for the neck	$3\frac{1}{2}$
, first crease for shoulder . . .	9
, second, slope of arm-hole . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$
, third, bottom of arm-hole . . .	9
, fourth, the waist	$7\frac{1}{2}$
, bottom line	$1\frac{1}{2}$



Crease and mark a dotted line from the $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the shoulder on the right side, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the bottom line. This line is for frock, No. 2.

Fold and crease the paper from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top to 9 inches on the right side, and cut it.

From the 8 inches on the right side to the $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the second crease, crease it and cut it. From the same $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the lower corner on the left side crease it and cut it, slightly rounding it. Crease it from the $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the shoulder to the $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the second crease; slope it out $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. From the same $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the 9 inches on the third crease slope it out $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch for the arm-hole.



For the Back.—Cut the paper 16 inches in length by 9 inches in width. Measure from the top on the left side $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch for the neck.

Measure on both sides and mark, as follows:

	In.
For the top of shoulder	4
, slope of arm-hole	7
, bottom of arm-hole	8
, waist	$15\frac{1}{2}$

Fold and crease the paper from the measure on one side to the same measure on the other side.

Measure from the left side.

	In.
On the top for the neck	4
, first crease, for top of shoulder	9
, second, slope of arm-hole . .	8
, third, bottom of arm-hole . .	9
, fourth, waist	8

Fold and crease the paper from the 4 inches on the top line to the 4 inches on the right side, and cut it; from the 8 inches on the right side to the 8 inches on the lower crease and cut it.

From the same 8 inches to the lower corner on the left side fold and cut, slightly rounding it.

From the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the left side to the 4 inches on the top cut it in a slight curve. From the 4 inches on the right side to the 8 inches on the second crease, slope it out $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. From thence to the 8 inches on the same side slope it out $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch for the arm-hole.

To Cut a Paper Pattern for Long Sleeves, to Frock, No. 3.

Cut the paper pattern 19 inches in length by 14 in width. Measure at the bottom $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches from each side for the wrist; from thence on one side measure 9 inches up, and from thence $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across for the elbow. Cut it from the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to the $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; measure 4 inches above the 9 inches, and from thence measure 1 inch across, round it off to the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and slope out the remainder a little to the corner at top. Slope out the other side of the sleeve $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch at the elbow. Measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top on both sides, and round it off to the middle for the top of the sleeve. One side of the sleeve being longer than the other is to be plaited in at the elbow.

To Cut a Paper Pattern for Frock, No. 4.

Length of skirt $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard.

It takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ breadths.

For the front cut the paper 12 inches in length by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. Measure from the top on both sides and mark.

	In.
For the top of shoulder	2
„ slope of arm-hole	4
m 2	

	In.
For the bottom of arm-hole	5
,, waist	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
On the left side for neck	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Crease the paper as before.

Measure from the left side.

On the top for the neck	3
,, first crease for shoulder	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
,, second, slope for arm-hole	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
,, third, bottom of arm-hole	6
,, fourth, for waist	6

From these measures, cut as before directed for
No. 3.

For the back, cut the paper 11 inches in length
by 7 inches in width.

	In.
For the top of shoulder	2
,, slope of arm-hole	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
,, bottom of arm-hole	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
,, waist	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

According to these measures crease the paper
as before.

Measure from the left.

	In.
At top for the neck	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
On the first crease for shoulder	7

	In.
On the second, slope of arm-hole . .	6
," third, bottom of arm-hole . .	7
," fourth, waist	6

Proceed now to cut the frock by the above measures, according to the directions for cutting out. Cut the sleeves to pattern No. 1.

To take the measures of a child for cutting a paper pattern of a frock body.

Take the longest length required, which is the line from the top of the neck to the waist at the middle of the back; and for the width of the paper take the widest measure across the back, either above the arm-hole or below it. Cut the paper to these measures, then take the measure of the child for the 5 several lengths, and 5 several widths required for patterns proportionably similar to the pattern of No. 3.

To take the pattern for a jacket, take the measure for the body as above directed, and add the length and width required for the lower part; the pattern of any sized person may be taken in the same manner.

31. To Cut a Jacket for a Child of 6 Years.

Width of material 36 inches.

Cut to a paper pattern.

To cut the pattern cut the paper for the front
16 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

Measure and mark on each side from the top.

	In.
For the top of shoulder	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ slope of arm-hole	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ bottom of arm-hole	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ waist	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ slope of jacket	12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mark on the left side for the neck 2 inches.

Crease the paper across from the measure on
one side to the same measure on the other.

Measure from the left.

	In.
On the top	3
„ first crease	8
„ second	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ third	9
„ fourth	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ fifth 3 in., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Fold the paper, laying the lower corner of the
left side upon the right side at the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches;
crease the lower part of the fold, measure upon
the crease $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and round it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from

thence to the $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the right side, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the corner on the left side.

Slope it out $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the 3 inches on the top to the 2 inches on the left side; cut it from the 8 inches at top to the 8 inches on the first crease; from thence slope it out $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch to the $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the second crease; from thence $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to the 9 inches on the third crease; from thence $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch to the $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the fourth crease; and from thence $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to the $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the fifth crease.

For the back cut the paper $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length 10 inches in width; fold and crease the paper in half; from the left side measure on the crease $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, slope it from the lower corner to the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and from thence cut it straight to the top.

Measure on each side.

	In.
For the top of the shoulder	$2\frac{3}{4}$
„ slope of arm-hole	$5\frac{3}{4}$
„ bottom of ditto	$8\frac{1}{4}$
„ waist	$10\frac{1}{2}$
„ slope of jacket	$13\frac{1}{4}$
„ ditto	15

On the left side for the neck measure $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and on the top $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Measure from the left.

	In.
On the first crease	$6\frac{1}{4}$
„ second	$5\frac{3}{4}$
„ third	$7\frac{1}{4}$
„ fourth	7
„ fifth	10

From the $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at top to the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the left side slope it out $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch; cut from the $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at top to the $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the first crease; from thence slope it out $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to the $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; from thence slope it out $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to the $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and from thence slightly to the 7 inches, to the 10 inches, and to the 15 inches at the side.

To cut the jacket, cut off 1 breadth of $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length for the back, the sleeves, and the cuffs; cut 1 breadth of 18 inches for the front and collar.

To cut the back, fold the breadth in half lengthways, lay the top of the pattern $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the edge, and the straight side of the middle of the back to a thread on the fold; leave $\frac{1}{8}$ an inch for turning in, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch for the hem round the jacket; cut it according to the directions for cutting out; from the remainder of the breadth cut the sleeves one on each side; measure $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches

across from the selvedge for the top of the sleeve, and 11 inches down on the selvedge for the length ; measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch down from the top, and 9 inches across for the wrist ; fold it from the wrist to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the selvedge ; fold the piece across in half, slope it out slightly from the wrist to the first half, and slope out the upper half $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch ; slope out the selvedge side half an inch ; join the seam, fold the sleeve in half to a thread lengthways from the middle of the wrist ; the fold on the other side of the sleeve will not come upon the seam ; measure 2 inches from the top on that fold, and round it off $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to the top on the middle fold.

Cut the fronts from the breadth of 18 inches ; cut them from the outer edge on one side of the breadth, one against the other.

Cut the collar from the remainder of the breadth, to a paper pattern, the length with the selvedge.

Cut the paper for half the length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the width $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch on the left side upwards from the lower corner, and 5 inches on the lower end ; fold it from one measure to the other, slope it out $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch. Measure 3 inches from the left on the top, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the lower corner on the right side ; fold it from one

measure to the other, and round it off $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch; round the corner on the left very slightly from the 3 inches, and cut it from the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the 5 inches on the lower end.

Hem the fronts of the jacket with a hem of 1 inch; cut the openings for the pockets, run them in; hem the flap, and run on 3 rows of narrow braid, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch distance between the rows, back-stitch down the ends. Join the seams, back-stitch them $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from the edges, and tack over the edges. Hem round the jacket with a hem of one inch; run on 3 rows of braid $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch distant above the hem, and on each side of the front; do the cuffs the same, run them in the inside on the wrist, and turn them back on the sleeve; do the collar the same; put on 3 worked buttons on the front at $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch distance, and loops on the opposite side.

32. To Cut the Paper Pattern of a Jacket full size.

For the back cut the paper $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches for half the width.

Measure and mark from the top on each side.

	In.
For the shoulder	$3\frac{1}{2}$
„ slope of arm-hole	6

	In.
For the bottom of arm-hole	10
, waist	$8\frac{1}{2}$

Crease the paper across from the measures on one side to the measures on the other.

	In.
Mark on the top from the left side . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$
On the first crease	$8\frac{1}{2}$
, second	$7\frac{1}{2}$
, third	$8\frac{1}{2}$
, fourth	$12\frac{1}{4}$

Measure on the left side only $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from the top; cut it sloping out a little from the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at top to the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the left side, which is the middle of the back. Cut it from the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at top to the $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the first crease. Cut it, sloping it out very slightly from thence to the $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from thence slope it out slightly to the $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the third crease, and to the $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the fourth crease, and from thence to the right corner at the bottom, thence round it 1 inch.

For the front cut the paper 24 inches in length, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

Measure and mark from the top on each side.

	In.
For the shoulder	$2\frac{1}{2}$
, slope of arm-hole	$6\frac{1}{4}$
, bottom of arm-hole	9
, waist	$14\frac{1}{4}$
, jacket	18

Crease the paper across from one measure to the other, then measure on the top from the left side, which is the middle of the front $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches down on the side, and from thence cut it nearly straight across for $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and then slope it out a little to the $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches at top.

	In.
Measure on the first crease	$10\frac{1}{4}$
, second	9
, third	$10\frac{1}{2}$
, fourth	12
, fifth	$14\frac{1}{4}$

On the bottom measure 3 inches from the left, and from thence $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; from thence measure 11 inches upwards. Cut a piece out, sloping it slightly out from the 11 inches to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on one side, and to the 3 inches on the other side.

Cut it from the $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches on the top to the $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the first crease; slope it out $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from thence to the 9 inches; from thence $\frac{1}{4}$

of an inch to the $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from thence slightly to the 12 inches, and thence to the $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and then round it to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the bottom, cutting the first half nearly straight.

Cut the sleeve 23 inches in length crossways; $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches for half the width at top, sloped to 7 inches at the wrist. Measure from the top on the sloped side $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, round it off to the middle of the sleeve at top; the sleeve is gathered into a band at the wrist.

33. To Cut the Paper Pattern for the Body of a Woman's Dress.

For the front.—Cut the paper 21 inches in length, 12 inches in width.

Measure from the top and mark the following measures on each side:—

	In.
For the top of shoulder	$0\frac{3}{4}$
„ slope of arm-hole	6
„ bottom of arm-hole	$8\frac{1}{4}$
„ waist	$16\frac{1}{2}$

Measure on the left side.

For slope of neck	$3\frac{1}{2}$
On the top from left corner	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Do. from do.	6

Fold and crease the paper as before.

	In.
Measure upon the first crease	11
On the second for arm-hole	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Third crease, bottom of arm-hole	12
Fourth do. for waist	$11\frac{1}{4}$
On the left side from the lower corner measure upwards	$10\frac{1}{2}$
From thence across	$5\frac{1}{2}$
On the lower end from left	2
On do. from do.	7

Cut the arm-hole, sloping it out slightly from the 11 inches on the first crease to the $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and from thence to the 12 inches on the third crease slope it out 1 inch; from thence slope it down to the $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the waist.

From the $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the left side to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the top slope it out $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch for the neck; from thence measure down $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and cut from thence to the 6 inches at top; and from thence to the 11 inches on the first crease.

From the 7 inches at bottom measure upwards $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from thence $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch across to the left; from thence cut out to the 7 inches at bottom on the one side and to the 2 inches at bottom on the other; this is cut out in order to

make the plait at the waist. From $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch above the 2 inches at bottom slope to the corner, and from the 7 inches at bottom slope to the $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the fourth crease.

For the back.—Cut the paper $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and 8 inches in width.

Measure from the top on each side.

	In.
For the top of shoulder	$5\frac{3}{4}$
„ middle of arm-hole	$8\frac{1}{2}$
„ bottom of arm-hole	10
On left side from top for slope of neck	$0\frac{1}{2}$
From left side on the top for neck .	2
On the first crease, for shoulder . .	8
„ second, slope of arm-hole . .	$6\frac{1}{2}$
„ third, bottom of arm-hole . .	$7\frac{1}{4}$
„ bottom for waist	$5\frac{3}{4}$

Slope out from the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the left side to the 2 inches at top.

Cut straight from thence to the 8 inches for shoulder; from thence to the $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from thence to the $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches slope out $\frac{1}{8}$ th. From the $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches at bottom slope it out slightly for the first 2 inches, and cut the remainder straight.

Cut the sleeves 24 inches in length, 30 inches in width at top and 11 inches at the wrist, to be gathered into a band.

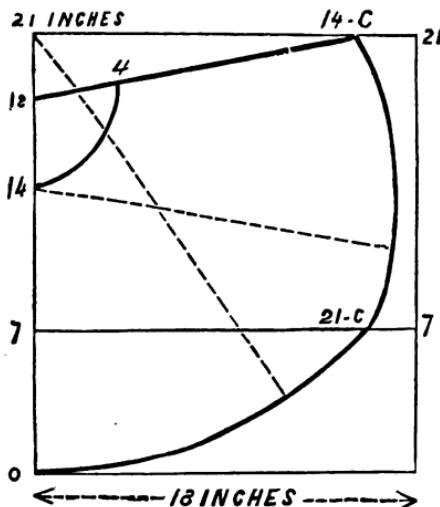
34. To Cut a Tippet to a Pattern.

Fold the material lengthways to a thread; lay the straight edge of the pattern upon the fold and pin it carefully down, keeping the threads straight both ways; the fold will be the middle of the back; cut round the edge of the pattern, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch for the hem all round; if it is to have a wide hem, allow 2 inches.

To Cut a Paper Pattern for a Tippet. If for a child of 12 years of age, cut the paper 21 inches in length and 18 inches in width.

Divide one of the sides into 3 equal parts; mark the divisions from the bottom, 7 inches and 14 inches, the top will be 21 inches. Measure also from the bottom 18 inches; mark 7 inches from the bottom on the opposite side; crease the paper from the 7 inches to the 7 inches; with a needle and double thread, and with the knot placed on the left-hand corner at the top 21 inches in length, trace a portion of a circle from the left-hand corner at the bottom to the crease, mark it 21 c; then take the length from the 14 inches on

the side to 21 c, and with the knot on the 14 inches trace a portion of a circle from 21 c to the top line and mark it 14 c; fold and crease the paper from the 18 inches to 14 c. Upon that line measure and mark 4 inches from the 18 inches on the side, and from thence to the 14 inches cut out a slope of 1 inch; then cut the paper from the 18



inches to 14 c; from thence to 21 c, and from thence to the left-hand bottom corner; from 14 to 0 is the back of the tippet, and from 14 to 4 the slope for the neck.

To Take the Measures for Cutting a Pattern of a Tippet.

Take the measures of the child from the top of the neck to a little below the waist; for the length of the paper add one-half to this measure; cut the width of the paper one-seventh part less than the length; then proceed, dividing the length into 3 parts as by the last rule.

35. To Cut a Cape of Woollen Cloth for a Child.—Cut 1 yard in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ a yard in width.

Fold it in half across; taking a double thread equal in length to the width of the material, and fixing the knot at one end of the folded side, mark with the needle a portion of a circle from the other end of the fold to the opposite corner; cut it round as it is doubled to the mark; then measure down on the fold from the straight side 1 inch, and from thence 4 inches; cutting it still double, slope it out, from the 1 inch to the 4 inches, 2 inches for the neck; bind it all round with a slip of coloured calico 2 inches wide; run the 2 edges together on the right side; turn it back and fell it down on the inside; make 2 button-holes, and put on 2 strong buttons on the sides, and strings to the neck. The open sides are for the back of the cape.

TO CUT AND MAKE INFANTS' CLOTHES.

1. To Cut a Shirt.—Length 12 inches, width of material 27 inches.

Cut 1 breadth 12 inches in length, 24 inches in width; from the remainder of the width (3 inches) cut the capes for the shoulders 6 inches in length; cut off 2 breadths $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide for the borders, which require 1 yard 18 inches in length.

Fold the shirt in half and quarters, laying the edges together for the front which is to be open. Measure and cut down $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches upon the halves for the arm-holes; cut down the same length on the quarters. Round off the corners of the front quarters, and the next corners on each side. Fold the pieces cut for the capes in half, and round them from the corner of the fold to the opposite corner.

Join the top for the shoulders with the flat seam; hem the shirt all round except on the shoulder; hem the arm-holes; hem round the capes for the shoulders. Cut off 15 inches of the

border for each shoulder. The remaining 24 inches are for the arm-holes. Hem and whip the borders, put them on the capes, and put the capes on the shoulders; run the edges and the edge of the border to the straight side cut down at the quarter. Run it on the right side, turn it over and back-stitch it. Put the borders round the arm-holes.

The shirt may be cut with sleeves instead of capes. From the piece, 3 inches in width 12 inches in length, cut the sleeves 4 inches in length. Fold the sleeve, measure $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch at the bottom and slope it; the seam will be under the arm; cut the arm-holes 3 inches in length.

2. To Cut and Make a Night Gown.

—No. 1. The length 27 inches, width of material 27 inches.

It requires 1 yard 25 inches.

Cut off 2 breadths of 27 inches; and cut 1 breadth 7 inches in length, and 14 inches in width for the sleeves; join the breadths on both sides; fold each breadth in half lengthways, laying seam upon seam. Measure $\frac{1}{2}$ at top and $\frac{1}{2}$ at bottom from the opposite cross corners; crease it from one division to the other. Cut it across, reverse the breadths and pin them together.

Measure down from the top $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side, and again measure 5 inches. Mark $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across to slope it out for the arm-hole. Join the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches marked on each side for the shoulder; join the seams; slope it out $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch at the top of the back, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in the front. Cut straight down 5 inches in the middle of the back, and hem it on each side. Hem round the neck for a string.

Make the sleeves, hem them at the wrist, measure 2 inches above the hem; run a tuck to put in a string to tie. Measure 5 inches from the top in front, gather the skirt as far as the arm-holes, and fell a band on the gathers to tie behind.

Night Gown, No. 2.—The length 30 inches, width of material 27 inches.

It requires 1 yard 24 inches.

Cut off the length of 2 breadths, fold it across in half, pin the selvedges together; measure 4 inches down on each side, and from thence measure 7 inches across. Cut it, sloping it out a little to the 7 inches across, from thence crease it and cut it to the bottom of the skirt. The 4 inches at top will form the sleeves. Slope it out at top, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch at the back, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in front. The pieces cut out at the side will make a band for the waist and a

border to put round the neck. Cut it straight down 5 inches in the back, hem it; join the sleeves and hem them, hem the bottom, and the dress is complete.

3. To Cut and Make a Baby's Flannel.

	In.
Length of skirt	25
Width at bottom	27
Do. top	18
Length of band	24
Width do.	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Width of flannel	$22\frac{1}{2}$
Material required	32

To cut the band.—Fold it in half in the width, and divide the ends in half, and mark the half; measure on the lower side from the middle of the width 8 inches, and from thence 1 inch above; cut the 1 inch, slope it, rounding it to the half which was marked upon the end, cutting both sides as it is folded. On the opposite side at top, measure 3 inches from the middle, and from thence $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch down, slope it off; from thence measure 2 inches, and slope it out 1 inch for the arm-hole; slope down the remainder of the top to

the half at the ends, rounding the ends as below. Measure 4 inches from the end of the left side, and cut a slit lengthways 3 inches in length ; the other end of the band is to pass through this slit. The band is to be lined with calico, and bound all round, except the 9 inches which is to be put on the skirt.

To cut the skirt, measure 9 inches on the right side at top, and 9 inches on the left side at bottom. Crease it across, and cut it. Reverse the breadths, and join the 2 straight sides. The skirt is to be bound all round with a strip of thin calico, the top gathered and put into the band, and strings put on the ends of the band. Sew on a string 1 inch from the top on the left side, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the edge in the inside, and another string 1 inch below the first. On the right side, sew the strings to correspond, but on the outside instead of the inside.

4. To Cut and Make a Baby's Flannel Petticoat.

Length 27 inches.

Width of flannel 27 inches.

It requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ breadth.

Join one side of the breadth to the half-breadth, fold it in half, laying the open sides down the front; mark the middle of the back, fold 2 double plaits $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, 6 inches in length, and run them down. Fold one double plait on each side under the arm, run them down; then back-stitch all these plaits across for the waist. Measure 12 inches across the back, and fold it on each side. Measure down $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch on each side for the arm-holes, and from thence cut it across (doubled) $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Measure 2 inches across from the fold at top, slope it down (doubled) to the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch cut across. Turn down the edges one turn on the sides, and herring-bone them. Bind round the top and the arm-holes with a strip of calico $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide. Put on the shoulder-straps of tape 6 inches in length.

5. To Cut and Make a Baby's White Petticoat.

Length of skirt 38 inches.

Width of calico 42 inches.

It requires 3 yards 15 inches for 2 petticoats.

Cut 3 breadths, 40 inches in length, to make 2 skirts.

Cut 1 breadth, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, for the body, 22 inches in width; the sleeves, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and 7 inches in width; and the shoulder-straps, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width.

Fold the body in half, and again in quarters; measure on the quarters $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch down, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch on each side of the fold. Slope it out $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch for the arm-holes. Turn the hem $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch on the backs. Turn a hem of a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch at the top all round, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch at the waist. Slope it slightly to the middle of the front and back, making it a little longer under the arms. Before hemming it, make an œillet-hole in front $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from the arm-hole on the right side. Run a tape into the hem, and fasten it on the left side. Fasten the strings at the back $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from the arm-holes. Fold the piece in half for the sleeves, measure 1 inch from the top on each side and slope it round $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch for the top of the sleeve. Measure $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch on each side from the corner at the bottom, slope it off to the top. Join the seam with the mantua-maker's seam. Turn the hem $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch at the bottom of the sleeve on the right side, and back-stitch the hem (take 2 threads). Two inches on the top from the middle on each side are to be gathered. Hem the

bottom of the skirt $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, gather it at top, and sew it on the body. Run a tape in the hem of the waist.

6. To Cut and Make a Baby's Frock.

—No. 1. Length of frock, 33 inches; length of sleeve, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width at top, 9 inches.

Width of material 36 inches.

It requires 1 yard 30 inches.

Cut off 2 breadths 33 inches in length; divide 1 breadth in half lengthways; from the other breadth take off 2 inches in width for the band.

From 1 half-breadth cut the sleeves 2 in the width.

Slope the sleeves to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the wrist, join the seams; hem the sleeves with a hem of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. Measure 1 inch above the hem, crease it and make 2 holes for a string, run a welt of a $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch; measure down half an inch on the sides from the top of the sleeve, and round it off to the middle; run in a string to tie round the wrist.

Join the seams of the skirt, run and fell all the seams, fold the skirt in half down the middle; measure $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches upon the top from each side; measure down $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on each side, and 1 inch down the middle of the front and of the back. Slope

from the $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches to these measures; measure down $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the arm-holes, and slope them out $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch on the front and on the back. Cut a slit $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches down the back, hem it and overcast the end. Join the seam on the shoulders, hem the skirt at bottom with a hem of 1 inch, hem round the neck with a hem of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch; measure 1 inch from the hem and crease it all round, run a welt of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch and run in a narrow tape; the hem above will form a tucker. Measure down $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the welt in the middle of the front, crease it across, measure 5 inches from the seam under the arm-holes, gather the front across to the 5 inches on each side, and again gather it across $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch below the first gather; draw it up to 6 inches, hem the edges of the band, plait it to the width of the gathers, back-stitch it down on each side and across at the end of the gathers.

Put in the sleeves, gather the fulness to the top, back-stitch in the sleeves in the inside and tack over the edges.

No. 2.—Length 18 inches.

Width of material 36 inches.

It requires 2 breadths.

Cut 2 breadths 12 inches in length. The length

of the body is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width of front 18 inches, width of back 18 inches.

Fold the front in half, measure 1 inch from the ends on the top and 2 inches down, slope it out for the arm-hole. Cut the backs the same. Measure $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch on the bottom which is the waist and slope it off the side to the arm-hole. Slope $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch from the middle of the front to the arm-hole, and slope off $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch on the waist from the seam under the arm to the middle of the front.

Cut the sleeves $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. Fold them in half, slope them round $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the middle at top, and 1 inch down the sides.

7. To Cut and Make a Cap of Cambric, Muslin, or Lawn.—No. 1. Cut a piece in length $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in width $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; another piece 2 inches in length, 4 inches in width for the back; another piece 3 inches each way for the crown, and a fourth 2 yards in length $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide for the border.

Measure on the first piece 1 inch on each side of the corners in front, and round off the corners. Put in the piece for the back; run and fell it. Turn a hem $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch on the edge of the back

to the front. Make 2 holes on the outside of the hem, and hem it for a bobbin. Turn a hem $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch on the edge of the front; make 2 holes in the middle at the edge of the hem and hem it; run a welt along the edge of the hem $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch for a bobbin. Measure half the length above the hem; crease the cap across to a thread; make the holes for a bobbin; run a welt $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch; whip the top of the cap. Cut the crown round to a paper pattern, hem it and sew it in. Hem the border, whip it with a very fine roll; sew it round the edge of the cap, putting 2 rows on the front, the second upon half the width of the hem.

No. 2. Cut the length $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 20 inches in width. Cut a piece 3 inches each way for the crown, and cut it round. Fold the cap in half lengthways. Measure 2 inches down on the ends; divide the remainder in half and crease it. Measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the corners on the lower side, cut it straight to the crease, then slope it out to the 2 inches marked on the end. Join the back on the 2 inches; turn a hem $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, hem it, first making 2 holes in the hem at the back. Turn it for a hem 1 inch wide on the front, and hem it. Run a welt of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch above the

edge that is hemmed, and run a bobbin in to draw it, this hem forms the border for the cap. Whip round the top of the cap; hem round the crown, and sew it neatly in.

8. To Cut a Frock for a Boy of One Year.

	Yds. In.
Length of skirt	0 18
Width do.	2 0
Length of body	0 9
Length of sleeves	0 4
Width do.	0 9
Width of material	1 0

Cut off the skirt. Cut off 1 breadth $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length for the back and front. Cut 18 inches for the back, divide it in half, turn down the hems $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch on each half for the middle of the back; on the other side, measure from the top and mark 1 inch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; on the top measure and mark 1 inch from the same side; $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across from the 1 inch on the side; $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across at bottom. Cut it from the 1 inch at top to the 1 inch on the side, and from thence to the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; from the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch

slope it out $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and from thence to the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches slope it out $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Cut it from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at bottom. Upon the hem measure $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch from the top, and slope it to the 1 inch at top, rounding it a little on the shoulder, and sloping it out a little on the middle of the back. Measure $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch on each side from the bottom, and round it off for $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch towards the middle.

Cut off 13 inches for the front, fold it in half; from the middle measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the top; from the top measure on the sides $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from the $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch measure across $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; slope it a little out from the $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across; and from thence to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches slope it out $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch. Measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across from the middle on the waist, and from thence measure $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch above. Slope it from the middle to the $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and from the $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch slope it to the side. Slope it down $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch on the top to the middle. From the pieces cut out of the arm-hole cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, 2 inches in length, to add to the back for the shoulder-straps.

For the sleeves cut off $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 9

inches in width. Fold them in half lengthways; measure on the middle fold $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, slope it off to the sides; from the top measure down 1 inch on the sides, round it off to the middle at top for the top of the sleeve. Measure $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from the side on the bottom of the sleeve and slope it off to the 1 inch at top.

For the cape to the sleeve measure 9 inches from the remainder of the breadth, fold it in half; from the lower side measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the middle fold, fold it to the opposite corner across and slope it out $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; from the same corner fold it to the lower corner at the middle fold and round it off 1 inch. The upper side is to be tacked to the top of the sleeve and put in with it.

The top of the skirt is sloped $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side of the front breadth; the hem of the skirt is 2 inches, and the tuck $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

9. Baby's Pinafore of Cambric Muslin.

	Yds. In.
Length	0 16
Width	1 2
Sleeve, length	0 1

	Yds. In.
Sleeve width	0 10
Scalloped border	1 2

Fold it in half and quarters. Cut down the arm-holes at the quarters $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Hem the sleeves; run a cord in the edge; put on the scalloped border $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; run a cord in at top to join to the cord in the sleeve; put the sleeve in the arm-hole, leaving 1 inch of arm-hole below the sleeve.

Gather the top of the pinafore and put it into the scalloped border 1 inch deep, make the length of half the back $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the shoulder $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the front $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The skirt may be made plain, or the scalloped border may be put round it.

To make the scalloped border.—Cut the cambric muslin 3 inches in width; run 3 tucks $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in width, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch between each tuck; leave $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; turn the hem, first turn $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, then $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch. Cut a paper pattern for the scallop $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch deep, each scallop $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; cut 3 or 4 scallops, pin them on the hem, mark them round or run them to the paper pattern, take 3 threads, leave 4; cut them round leaving $\frac{1}{8}$

of an inch from the running. Turn the hem, make the edge lay very even round the scallop.

10. To Cut a Surplice.—No. 1.

Length of surplice 1 yard 18 inches.

Width of linen 27 inches.

It requires 14 yards.

Cut off 3 breadths 54 inches in length, and 2 breadths 53 inches in length.

Cut off 2 breadths of $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and 2 breadths of 37 inches for the sleeves.

Cut off 36 inches for the collar and lining 18 inches in length, and 11 inches in width, and for sleeve gussets of 16 inches 2 in the length.

Slope the breadths at the bottom of the skirt, slope the hind breadth 1 inch to the sides, and the front breadths 2 inches to the middle of the front.

To cut the sleeves, measure 53 inches on the selvedge on one side of the breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and 53 inches from the opposite corner across on the other side of the breadth, fold it across from one measure to the other and cut it; reverse the breadths, this makes the 2 long breadths and points for the sleeves; fold the breadths of 37

inches in half, measure 5 inches on the fold and slope it off to the opposite corners on the same end of the breadth, this slope is the continuation of the slope of the 2 long breadths ; measure 7 inches on the top of the long sides of the long breadths ; slope off to the corner below, measure 9 inches on the top of the short side of the breadths, and slope to the corner below, on the same side.

To make the skirt, join the breadths of the skirt, the longest sides together ; fold the two side breadths of the back in half lengthways, measure down 20 inches on the fold and cut it for the arm-holes.

Join the 2 long breadths of the sleeves, and join the short side of the breadth which is to be in the front of the sleeve to one side of the short breadth, measure and mark 20 inches from the top on the other side of the short breadth, and 20 inches from the top on the short side of the other long breadth.

Fold the gussets across and put them into the sleeves, put one of the folded corners into the 2 breadths at the 20 inches marked ; join the 2 breadths below the corner of the gusset.

To put the sleeves into the skirt, put the other folded corner of the gusset and the sides of the sleeves into the 20 inches cut down for the arm-holes; join the breadths of the skirt below the gusset. Gather the neck with 3 rows of gathers, 1 inch from the other; work a row of chain-stitch on each side of the rows.

Sew and fell the seams of the skirt; run and fell the seams of the sleeves; sew the selvedges. Hem the front of the skirt and the sleeves with a hem of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and the bottom of the skirt with a hem of 1 inch.

For the collar and lining cut off $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width from the breadth of 36 inches.

Cut it to a paper pattern.

To cut the pattern, cut the paper $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 12 inches in width; from the lower corner on the left measure on the bottom $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and from thence measure $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch upwards and mark it.

From the lower corner on the right hand measure 3 inches on the side, and from thence measure $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the paper.

From the upper corner on the left hand measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch on the top, and from the same corner

on the side measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and from thence measure 1 inch across the paper and crease it from the 1 inch to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Then with a needle and double thread take the length, from the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch marked on the left to the 3 inches marked on the right side; fix the knot of the thread at the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and trace a portion of a circle from the 3 inches to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch on the left at top; then take the length from the lower corner of the paper on the left to the $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches on the right; fix the knot at the corner of the paper, and trace a portion of a circle from the $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the 1 inch marked across from the left; then cut it round on these lines; cut it straight from the 3 inches to the $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches for the middle of the back, and from the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the 1 inch for the front.

In cutting out the collar lay the linen selvedge-ways on the side of $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the paper pattern, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch to turn in all round.

Prepare the collar, work upon it 2 rows of back-stitch, with a row of spots 4 together in the form of a diamond between each row.

11. To Cut and Make a Surplice.—
No. 2. Length of surplice 1 yard 20 inches.

Width of linen, fine Irish, 36 inches.

It will require 11 yards.

Cut off 4 breadths of 1 yard $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the skirt.

Cut off 4 yards 10 inches for the sleeves, and 9 inches for the gussets and collar.

Divide one breadth for the skirt into gores; cross it from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breadth at top to $\frac{1}{3}$ from the opposite corner at bottom, and cut it. These gores are to be put selvedge to selvedge, one on each side of the hind breadth of the skirt. Take off gores from the 2 other breadths, measure 9 inches at top and slope it off to the corner at bottom on the same side; these are to be reversed, and put, the selvedge side of the gores on the sloped sides of the breadths, for the front of the skirt.

To cut the sleeves, from the 4 yards 10 inches cut off 2 breadths of 36 inches; from the remainder cut 2 breadths of 41 inches, crease them across from the opposite corners, and cut them; Measure 5 inches upon the selvedge from each of the half-corners, and cut straight across to a thread. The 2 sloped sides of each breadth are to be joined, the pointed ends together, to form the points of the sleeves, and the selvedges are to be

joined on each side of the breadths of 36 inches. From the breadth of 9 inches cut off 1 pair of gussets 9 inches; cut off 3 inches in width 9 inches in length for the back of the collar; 2 pieces 3 inches in width 7 inches in length for the 2 shoulders; and 2 pieces the same width 6 inches in length for the fronts; there will remain 8 inches in width 9 inches in length.

To make the Surplice, join as above directed the gores to the hind breadth, the selvedge to the selvedge. Sew the seams; sew and fell the gores upon the front breadths, the selvedge of the gores to the sloped sides of the fronts. Measure from the top 28 inches on the gores and on the front breadths, for the arm-holes. Join the breadths below; hem the front breadths with a hem of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and the bottom of the skirt with a hem of 1 inch.

Join the breadths of the sleeves, the selvedges of the sloped breadths to the selvedges of the whole breadths. Measure 28 inches from the top upon the sloped sides; put in the gussets, the corners at the 28 inches, and join the sleeves below; these seams are to be run and felled. Hem the bottom of the sleeves with a hem of $\frac{1}{2}$ an

inch. Now put the sleeves into the skirt; the corners of the gussets to the 28 inches marked upon the breadths, and the remaining 19 inches of the sleeves to the 19 inches of the skirt. Measure 4 inches from the top on the straight sides of the front breadths, and slope them off to the top of the sleeve, then gather the top of the skirt all round the front, the sleeves, and the back. Take each stitch 4 threads, leave 8; stroke the gathers, and gather it again $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch below, taking the same threads as in the stitches above; between these 2 rows work 5 rows of Gauging-Stitch, No. 1.

Join the several parts of the collar; fold the pieces in half lengthways, and turn back the ends of the pieces which are to be joined nearly but not quite to the middle fold. Back-stitch one end upon the other as they are turned, which will fit the collar to the neck. Turn in $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch on both edges, and back-stitch it fine on both sides, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the edges. Fell the collar upon the skirt.

12. To Cut a Chorister's Surplice.—

Length of surplice 48 inches.

Width of linen $\frac{7}{8}$ ths.

It requires 6 yards 10 inches.

Cut off 4 breadths of 43 inches, divide 1 breadth in half; the skirt takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ breadths.

Cut off 2 lengths of 27 inches for the sleeves.

From one half breadth cut the gores for the sleeves, 2 lengths of 18 inches, 11 inches in width; fold each length across from one corner to the opposite corner, and cut them. Cut the collar $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width, 21 inches in length; from the remainder of the length cut the gussets 7 inches square.

To make this Surplice, join the other half breadth to one of the whole breadths for the back, take the 2 other breadths for the front. Measure down from the top 16 inches on the front breadths, and on each side of the hind breadth for the arm-holes, and join the breadths below. Sew the selvages; sew and fell the sloped sides; hem the front breadths with a hem of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and the bottom of the skirt with a hem of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Put the gussets into the sloped sides of the gores of the sleeves at the narrow end, and join the remainder of the sloped sides; hem them. Put the straight sides of the gores on each side of the whole breadth for the sleeve; there will

remain 9 inches upon the sleeve above the gore, this and the gusset is to be put into the arm-hole.

Slope down 1 inch on the top of the front breadths. Gather the top all round, take 4 threads, leave 6. Back-stitch the collar $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch from the edge on all sides. Make a button-hole $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at one end, and put on a button at the other.

To put on the collar, measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the front on each side, 4 inches for the sleeves and 7 inches for the back. Put on a tape of 3 inches for a loop in the inside of the collar.

13. To Cut a Clergyman's Bands.—

Cut the bands $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width, of fine cambric or bishop's lawn. Measure on one side from the top $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch and crease it across; mark half the width upon that crease and cut it, sloping it out very slightly from the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to the half marked on the crease, and continue sloping it out very slightly to the other corner at top. Cut the 2 bands together, first tacking the pieces together to a thread.

Turn down the sides and lower end for the

hem, the second turn $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, the first turn 2 threads less; cut out the corners; hem it plain or "open hem" it. Hem the sides to the ends, and the ends across the side hems. Turn in the sloped edge at the top, and sew it upon a narrow tape to go twice round the neck.

14. To Cut a Square on Paper.—

First, to cut one side of the paper straight, turn over the edge, lay it even, and cut it smooth. On this side mark the length of one side of the intended square; fold this length in half, laying the edges exactly together, and crease the fold. Without unfolding the paper, turn up the straight side on the middle crease, and mark upon it the length of the half side; this will be the centre of the square. Turn back the straight side, and crease the paper across through the centre of the square, laying the lower part of the first crease exactly on the upper part, and cut the paper on the upper side to the edge of the straight side. The two opposite sides will then be cut straight, and equally distant one from the other. Turn their edges on the first crease, one at a time, and cut the other two sides to the crease across.

15. To Cut a Square on Calico.—

At one of the corners cut 2 adjoining sides to a thread, lay them together edge to edge, and mark on them the length of the sides of the intended square; from those measures cut the 2 other sides to a thread till they meet; the 4 sides will thus be of the same length, and being cut to the threads will be cut square.

16. To Cut a Circle on Paper.—

Take a needle and thread with the thread doubled, measure the length from the centre to the outer edge, or circumference as it is called, of the intended circle, and make a knot; hold the knot upon the centre, or draw the needle through it, and hold it fast. Then, with the head of the needle, mark the circle all round at the full length of the doubled thread; it will be convenient to mark one portion at a time, replacing the finger on the knot upon the centre for each portion; then cut the paper to the mark.

A circle may also be made, with sufficient accuracy for most purposes thus:—Fold the paper in half, and again into quarters through the centre, and having marked on the folded edge of one of

the quarters, the distance required from the centre for the circumference of the circle, mark the same distance from the centre, with a dot, in two or three places upon the uppermost quarter; then cut the paper through the 4 quarters, from dot to dot.

A circle may be cut on calico in either of these ways, folding it straight to a thread.

17. To Round a Corner.—Suppose the article to be rounded is the end of a band, double the corner intended to be rounded by laying the end of the band evenly against the upper side, and crease it. Take a needle and thread, with the thread double, measure the length from the lower end of the crease to the end of the band, and make a knot; draw the needle through from the back at the lower end of the crease, hold your finger over the knot, mark round a portion of a circle with the head of the needle, and cut it on the mark.

18. To Cut out a Slope.—When a slope is to be “cut out” between any two points, crease the paper in a straight line from one point to the other; divide that line in half, laying one

point on the other, and crease the paper across ; upon that crease measure and mark the depth of the slope, and cut it double in a slight curve to the point. When a slope is not equal in all parts, several points will be required, and the distance between each two points is to be sloped as above mentioned.

19. To Cut Round.—When any article is to be cut round between two points, proceed as before for a slope. In rounding, the measure of the depth is taken outside of the line between the points, in sloping, inside of the line.

It will be found useful practice, as well as amusement, for the children in the First Class, at leisure hours, to cut out and make up different articles on a small scale, attending strictly to the rules before given for cutting out and work.

MATERIALS, &c.

Canvas for the Third-Class Sampler must be coarse and stiff, it should be $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide, consisting of 310 threads, or 31 stripes of 10 threads each, price about 1*s.* 6*d.* a yard.

Canvas for the Second-Class Sampler should be $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide, with 780 threads, or 78 stripes of 10 threads each, price about 2*s.* a yard.

Calico for the First-Class Sampler should be undressed, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide; it is necessary that the threads should lie even and distinct.

The border is to be of muslin or cambric muslin.

The canvas used for Slips is what is called cheese cloth or cheese canvas; it should be even and not flimsy, and about 1 yard wide, the price is about 7*d.*

The calico used for Slips, for Gussets, and Gauging Samplers, is about 27 inches in width,

called "Croydon Dressed," at about 4*d.* per yard.

Needles.—The best are Kirby's Ne Plus Ultra, silver eyed or drilled eyed.

For the Third-Class Sampler, No. 1 blunt.

 ,, Second-Class ,, ,, 8 between.

 ,, First-Class ,, ,, 8 and 9 do.

For hemming canvas , 5 do.

 ,, calico , 6 do.

For darning , 6 & 7 sharps.

Thread.—For the Third-Class Sampler, the red thread used for "sewing leather;" quality superfine, middle size.

Cotton.—For the Second-Class Sampler, Taylor's or Geary's coloured reels.

For hemming slips of canvas, do.

For hemming slips of calico, Taylor's white, No. 6.

For hemming Gusset and Gauging Samplers, do.

For First-Class Sampler, No. 8 and 10.

For Hemming muslin borders, No. 12.

For plain work the cotton should in general be as near as possible the same size as the threads

of the material, and not much twisted. For darning linen shining cotton is generally used. For darning fine muslins, the ravel of book muslin is the best.

To Provide Work for the School, calico (a term which has been used throughout this treatise as including linen, cotton print, or any other stuff applicable to the purpose) may be purchased by the piece, and cut out in various articles for the children to make up, either for orders, or to be disposed of by sale in the school-room once or twice in the year. The calico ought to be of good quality, in order that purchasers may depend upon having good material as well as good work. Each article should, on these occasions, be priced according to the price and quantity of the calico made use of, which may be easily calculated by reference to the rules for cutting out, some addition being made for the work.

Out of the receipts of the sale, the price of the material should, in the first place, be appropriated to keeping up a stock for the following year, and the overplus may be applied towards the expenses of thread, &c., or disposed of in rewards.

Regulations may be made for giving the parents

of the scholars the privilege of purchasing articles at the mere price of the material.

Many of the articles made up by the Second and Third Classes, may be turned to account if put together, as in the case of patchwork, which may be made up into counterpanes for beds ; and the slips of calico used in teaching hemming, and sewing, &c., when joined together, will make a lining for the counterpane, and those made of cheese-cloth may be joined and used as dusters, &c.

The patch-work counterpane, when made up, may be offered as the grand prize, to be given as a reward to the most deserving child in the classes.

It remains now to offer some suggestions as to the most easy and effectual mode of introducing into a school the system comprised in the foregoing pages.

It is in the first place necessary that an assistant or second mistress (for the schoolmistress herself, except in small schools, will not have leisure to attempt it) should make herself thoroughly and practically acquainted with this system, so as to

understand fully the rotation of the several things to be learnt, and the manner of doing them. She will then select such and so many of the scholars, as she may require for teachers; she will teach them from the book, at least as much as will enable them to undertake the teaching of a Third Class, remembering that they must be quite perfect in all they are to teach, and each teacher should be provided with a copy of "The Sampler" to refer to. The same teachers should be prepared to teach a Second Class by the time any of her first scholars are sufficiently advanced to make up a Second Class. The First Class is to be taught by the schoolmistress herself, or some sufficient assistant to be provided by her.

Though in the first introduction of this system some of the children, who have been previously taught to work on some other plan, may be taught first, it will be found that those will do best, who first begin working in the lowest class and proceed upwards with the same teachers. It must be understood that every girl, if to be taught on this system, must begin with the work of the Third Class, and go on upwards by steps according to the directions given in this book; but the establishment of the system in a school depends chiefly

upon those who receive their first instruction in work in the Third Class; and therefore every girl coming into the school should be immediately placed in a Third Class composed of new beginners.

It is very desirable, indeed indispensable, that the schoolmistress should provide and have always ready for delivery to the classes the needles, cotton, and material suited to the work each scholar will require, as no work can be done well unless the articles proper for the purpose are provided, and no time should be wasted in waiting for what may be required.

ADDENDA.

(Omitted in p. 104.)

8. To Make a Frock.—See that the breadths are all cut the same length. Pin the breadths together, if they are selvedges; run them straight to a thread, take a back-stitch occasionally; if they have ravel-edges, sew and fell them. Mark the length for the opening in the hind breadth; hem round the opening with a narrow hem; hem the bottom of the skirt 1 nail in width.

To Tuck the Skirt:—Make the width of the tuck, and the space between the tuck and the hem, each the same width as the hem. Have a bit of card or paper with the length of a nail marked upon it for a guide. Measure 4 nails from the bottom of the hem, all round the skirt, fold and crease it; measure 1 nail for the tuck itself, and crease it again, put in a pin occasionally to secure the fold. Run the tuck even in the

second crease, taking a back-stitch occasionally; then flatten the tuck; for the next tuck, measure 4 nails again from the bottom of the last, and 1 nail for the tuck itself; crease it and run it as before.

To make the body:—If it is to be full and in one piece, hem the ends for the back; put on the shoulder-straps; turn down the ends, and back-stitch them on the front and back pieces; hem the body all round at the top and the bottom for a string to be run in; make the sleeves, and put them into the body and shoulder-strap, with the mantua-maker's felling.

A better way of making a body is to gather it into a band: in such case, fold the band in two; turn in the edges, mark the middle, and mark the width of the front of the body, and where the shoulder-straps come; make the sleeves, and put them into the arm-holes; gather the front of the body, the sleeves, and the back; stroke the gathers and put them into the band; gather the bottom of the body and put it into the band for the waist; pin the front and back to their fulness, leaving the sides nearly plain; double down the skirt at the top to make it the right length; gather it, and sew it to the band.

To make a plain high Body:—The body with the lining, being prepared, turn down the edges for the seams, and crease them; pin the parts together; back-stitch the inside upon the crease straight, drawing the thread rather tight and quite even; hem the backs; finish round the neck and waist with a corded hem; put in the sleeves with the mantua-maker's felling; put the rounded part of the sleeve to the back and shoulder, and the straight part in front; gather the skirt, and sew it on the body under the corded-hem.

9. To Make a Tippet.—Turn down a hem even all round, first 10, then 12 threads; hem it carefully round the circle, and make the pucker turn towards the centre; hem it the same width all round the neck.

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